FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 13, 1846. [NO. 1493.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
[illegible]
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

ODD FELLOWS'
Female School.

THIS Institution is now opened under the superintendence of Mrs. Julia M. Billups, a lady favorably known to the public for her attainments and qualifications as a Teacher and disciplinarian. The plan adopted by this Institution is such as has received the approbation of the best Scholars in Europe, and so far as it is known in this Country, has been entirely successful.

The price of Tuition is $5 per quarter, and 25 cents additional for contingencies—payable in advance. All the Books used in the School are furnished free of charge.

Application for admission must be made to Jas. G. Cook.

A. A. T. SMITH,
JOHN McRAE,
WARREN WINSLOW,
J. M. STEDMAN,
J. G. COOK,
Committee.

Fayetteville, Jan. 5, 1846. 92-tf

NEGRO SALE.

FOR sale, on a credit at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the oldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character of the woman, and a good indefeasible title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS TURPENTINE.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

50 BARRELS SUPERIOR IRISH POTATOES, for planting, just received and for sale low, by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

ALSO, assorted sizes Ploughs, No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 15. Cast Iron Kettles or Boilers, for Stock, from 40 to 60 gallons each.

January 5, 1846. 92-3w

For Sale.—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, composed all of superior workmanship and of the most approved modern styles.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

A bargain to be had!

AS I am about to engage in some other business, my premises at Warsaw are offered for sale in connection with my interest in the Stage Line. Any person disposed to enter into the business would get a bargain in the property, and by judicious management, make it profitable. Any description of the above I think unnecessary, as it is well known. But it may be well to state that the property at Warsaw has been in Litigation [illegible] I now warrant and defend the title against the claim of all persons whatsoever, having paid for it three times.

T. D. LOVE.

Warsaw, N. C., January 1, 1846. 92-3w

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his plantation known as Powers's Neck, on the South side of the North West river, in Bladen county, 30 miles above Wilmington. It contains about 640 acres of excellent Land. There is enough of the cleared land to produce 700 bushels of corn a year. The upland contains pines enough for one [illegible] of Turpentine boxes, and there is a large body of uncultivated land. None of the low ground is cleared, but the soil is as fertile as any on the river, and from its position, it is well adapted for a farm, being out of the reach of ordinary freshets. The low ground is well stocked with the different varieties of Oak and Cypress, and the luxuriant growth of cane affords abundant pasturage. The Dwelling House is new and comfortable, and there are the necessary out buildings attached to the premises.

For Terms, apply to the subscriber at his residence, or by mail, to Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county.

W. S. ANDRES.

December 30, 1845. 92-8w

Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of the late Mrs. Ann Morey, will expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday, 28th January, 1846, at the Court House in Carthage, the following described Tracts of LAND, situated in Moore County, viz: 200 Acres Mineral Spring Tract Sandhills, valuable on account of the Springs, unimproved, and of as good a quality as any in the neighborhood. 200 Acres, Betty Brewer Tract, unimproved, well Timbered Pine Land, within two miles of a Saw Mill. The impression is, this Tract will some day prove a rich estate in Gold, Silver, or other mines, from the nature of the soil, growth, &c. 270 Acres, known as the old place on Deep River and McLendon's Creek, one-third of which is good bottom Land, mostly cleared. Terms of Sale 6 and 12 months credit. Purchasers required to give bond with approved security.

WM. WARDEN, Adm'r.
With the Will annexed.

January 5, 1846. 92-ts

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, I shall proceed to sell for Cash, on Tuesday the 10th of February next, in the town of Lexington, the following Property, to-wit:

One House and Lot, North of the Court House, adjoining the Public Square, which house was formerly occupied as a Store by Caldcleugh, Dusenberry & Co. Said house is built of brick, forty by thirty, two stories high, with a large store room and dwelling apartment, and all necessary out-buildings.

Also, on the same day, I shall sell the PIEDMONT HOTEL, situate North East of the Court House. The house is in good repair, with all necessary out-buildings, such as Stables, Ice House, and Granary.

Those wishing to purchase any of the above Property will do well to attend the sale.

GEORGE RILEY, Trustee.

Lexington, N. C., Dec. 31, 1845. 92ts

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of Turner & Hughes, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry D. Turner is alone authorized to close the business; and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to him.

HENRY D. TURNER.
NELSON B. HUGHES.

Raleigh, January 1, 1846. 92-4w

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

LEWIS C. LEVIN, Esq. the distinguished advocate of Temperance, stated at a meeting of upwards of three thousand persons, that he should not have been able to address them, but for the use of "Jayne's Expectorant." He said that he had been laboring under a hoarseness and severe oppression of the chest, that he had purchased some of the Expectorant the day before, which had relieved him in a few hours, and he found himself, contrary to his own expectation, able to address the multitude.

The Proprietor could add hundreds of other names equally respectable, who recommend JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as superior to ALL OTHER MEDICINES for the cure of all the various Pulmonary diseases.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, where all his other valuable preparations may be obtained.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not NOSTRUMS of the modern cry up, but are the result of his long experience as a practising physician, and the expense of great labor.—*Hartford (Conn.) Daily Review.*

For Sale by SAML J. HINSDALE.

WANTED.

A YOUNG man, of several years experience as a Teacher, wishes a situation, where he may establish a permanent School. Advantageous testimonials of Scholarship, together with numerous Certificates of success as Teacher, can be furnished. A few lines, addressed to J. McL., Prince Edward C. H., Va., will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 29, 1845. 92-3w

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C. on the 1st of January, 1846.

A.—William Avery, Ethan A. Allen, J. J. Austin.

B.—Thos. K. Bolia, John A. Bethea, Thomas Babcock, David Bigham, Wm. Bowen, Robert Bedsole, Miss B. Barksdale, Kenion Blackwell, John R. Bedsole, Donald Blue, Miss Mary J. Blue, Brooks & Young.

C.—John M. Carver, Arch'd M Cameron, Malcom Clark, Sam'l Cain, Jr., William Chason, Miss Ann E. Carver, Griffin Crusdier, Miss Ann E. Carter, Jas. Cameron, Thos. Cantent, Cowrie, Root & Co.

D.—Mary J. Dollar, Margaret E. Dawkins.

E.—Lewis Evans, Daniel Evans.

F.—Jane Ferguson, Thomas Fort, Major H. C. Evans, Patience Flowers.

G.—James Gaddie, Abner Godwin, Jonathan Gove, Isaac Garthwart, John Gilchrist.

H.—W. G. Horth, Thomas Heide, James Holmes, Carr Hargrave, James A. Hendrick, James Hudson, Matthew Hales, Martha Hardin, Samuel Hussey, James Hall, John Hagans.

J.—Hardy Jones, John Johnson, Leonard Jelks, Johnson & Phelps.

L.—H. W. Layton, John Leslie.

M.—Miss Flora Murchison, D. B. Murphy, Duncan Munn, Dr. Wm J. Monroe, William J. Morrison, J. A. Mood, H. W. Moores, James & Chas. Meacham, Mrs. Ann Morriss, Mr. Mather, Col. Lewis Morriss, Duncan Morrison.

Mc.—D. McMillan, Charles McIver, Dougle McDougald, Miss Emely McDougle, Hector McNeill, Miss Catherine McNeill, David G. McDuffie, A. B. McGregor, John McNeill, Senr., A. McDonald, A. D. McDonald, Benj. McLauchlin, Dan'l McPherson, Wm C. McNeill, S. W. McNeill, John McLean, Nathaniel McNair, Mrs. Flora McLeod, Hugh McLean, William McBride, Roderic McCrimmon.

P.—Mrs. Eliza A. Pinney, Thomas E. Price, Rev. J. B. Pinney, Wm. Plummer, H. P. Peck, Wesset Persol, Benj. Perkins.

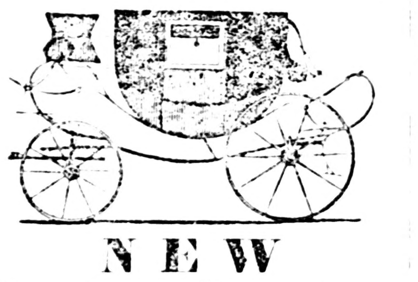
R.—Mrs. S. Rouse, Tho's Rhodes, Edward Rea.

S.—W. Smith, Mrs. Steely, Eliza Scott, Mrs. Mary Strickland, William Shaw, Adam Samuel Shaw, Margaret Smith, Isaac Starling, Ed. Simmons, Angus Shaw, Wm. Strickland.

T.—John Tarrant, Jane Tyson, George Taylor, G. R. Thagard, John R. Taylor.

W.—George Wilson, Jas. H. Williams, Maria White, James Wilson, Jesse White, Wm. J. Wynn, Becket Williams, Ann Wright, Ben C. Williams.

92-3w JOHN MACRAE, P. M.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1845.

Edward Kearsey *vs.* Milley Kearsey.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Subpœna and alias Subpœna have been returned "not found," and proclamation having been made, at the door of the Court House, to appear and answer as commanded in said Subpœna, and the said Milley Kearsey having failed to appear: It is Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to answer the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, A. McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

76] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

Shoes! Shoes!!

JUST received per Steamer "Evergreen" a handsome assortment of Ladies', Men's, Boys' and Children's SHOES. For sale very low.

A. J. ERAMBERT.

Dec. 23. 90-4w

20 DOZEN Castor and Sweet OIL, best quality, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

THE Subscriber has just received, in addition to his former Stock, a variety of low priced CALICOES, Kentucky JEANS, SATTINETS, Ladies col'd Kid GLOVES, col'd and black Kid SLIPPERS and BUSKINS. For sale very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

10 HHDS. prime MOLASSES, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

10 DOZEN fine Old White Port WINE, for Medicinal purposes, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

30 KEGS White LEAD, in Oil, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

3 TONS Wagon BOXES and Hollow WARE, a superior article, for sale one-third less than former prices, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Subscriber by Book Account, where no special contract as to time has been made, are requested to call and close their accounts, either by Cash or Note, otherwise Interest will be charged in all cases after the 1st proximo.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.—PLEASE READ IT.

The following letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell, Mass., but speaks the uniform language of hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried, and therefore know how to appreciate Jayne's Expectorant.

Lowell, Mass. Jan. 27, 1844.

Dr. David Jayne:

Dear Sir—I have used your medicine, so universally known by the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, in my practice for a number of years, and can most truly say, that I have been more successful in the use of that as a mild, safe and thorough Expectorant, than of any other I have ever used. It is the best for the following obvious reasons. It does not give an improper dose, or a reason disagreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs and prostrate the system, like most other Expectorants in common use, nor does it abate the appetite of the patient, like other nauseous preparations, which have been used by the faculty. In a word, it is nearly or quite the thing which has been sought for by many of the faculty for a long time.

Yours, &c.

LUTHER BRIGHAM, M. D.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

FEMALE
Boarding School.

MRS. FINCH would inform her patrons, and the public generally, that her School has been removed from Fayetteville street, to the premises of C. Robertson, near the Methodist Church, formerly occupied by Judge Ruffin, at which place she will be able to accommodate a large number of Boarding Scholars. The government of the School is parental, and the course of instruction liberal and thorough. The Principal will employ Assistant Teachers as the progress of the School may render necessary, and will endeavor to furnish all the advantages that may be desired for the acquisition of a solid and useful Education.

Mr. F. will assist in the government of the School, and also in the department of instruction, as much as his pastoral duties will allow, and the demands of the School may require. The next Session will commence on the first of April 1846, but Pupils can enter at any time, and pay from the time of entering. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Board, including Room, fuel, washing, &c.	$50
Primary English branches,	6
Higher " "	10
Highest " "	12
Music,	20
French,	10

There will be a vacation of one month at the end of each session, and no additional charge will be made to the Pupils for it.

Raleigh, Dec. 22, 1845. 91-3m

53 DRUMS FRESH FIGS, for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Dec. 23. 90-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Richmond, and the public generally, that he has just received and opened in the Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, at the Stand formerly occupied by John C. Knight, Esq. a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, and Hardware,

Consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—Fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Tweeds; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; fine bleached Muslins and Shirtings; Ginghams; Apron Checks; Alpacas and Calicoes, of various descriptions and the latest styles; Mousline-de-Laine; Cashmere D'Ecosse; Vestings; Stocks; Comforts; Paper; fur, wool, and glazed Hats; white and red Flannel; straw, silk and velvet Bonnets; Boots and Shoes of various sizes and qualities; mens' and boys' caps; Hunting and Over-coats; Saddles; Hatters' Materials, &c.; Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Cheese, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Magnesia, Glass, Earthen and China Ware, &c.

He will sell low for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

WILLIAM A. MOODY.

Rockingham, Dec. 17, 1845. 90-4w

☞ P. S. Those indebted to the Subscriber are earnestly requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts, as he can give no longer indulgence.

W. A. MOODY.

PHILADELPHIA NEW AND CHEAP
Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory,

No. 104 Market Street,
NEXT DOOR EAST OF THE OLD STAND.

WM. H. RICHARDSON

HAS withdrawn from the firm of W. & W. H. Richardson, and commenced business on his own account, at No. 104 Market Street, between Third and Fourth, where he has for sale a full assortment of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES and SHADES, of the newest style and best manufacture, at the lowest market prices.

Cotton Umbrellas, fair quality,				35 cents.
Silk	do.	do.	do.	$1 50.

Other goods in proportion. You are respectfully invited to call and see them.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1845. 90-12w

"Joy's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," and "W. W. Clark's Nerve & Bone Liniment."

THE Subscriber, having been appointed sole Agent for this place, would inform the Afflicted, that he has just received per Steamer "Evergreen," one case of the above Medicines.

☞ The afflicted are earnestly requested to give it a trial.

A. J. ERAMBERT, Agt.

Dec. 23. 90-tf

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

25 BBLS. half bbls. and boxes of Butter CRACKERS, Lemon and Soda BISCUIT, for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 22, 1845. 90-tf

10,000 PRINCIPE CIGARS, (best brands,) received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Dec. 23. 90-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed under a Decree of the Court of Equity, for the county of Cumberland, at Fall Term, 1845 a Commissioner to sell certain Real Estate in the Town of Fayetteville, owned jointly by [illegible] and the heirs at Law of William Nott, dec'd, in pursuance of said decree, will expose to public sale at the Market House in said Town, on Monday the 26th day of January, 1846, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following valuable Real Estate:

Lot corner Hay and Donaldson Streets,
Lot corner Hay and Robeson Streets.

The property will be sold on a credit of six months. Bonds with approved security will be required.

JOHN D. STARR, Commiss'r.

Fayetteville, Dec. 23, 1845. 90-4w.

MEDICINES!!!

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic,
Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills,
Wright's Indian Vegetable do.
Jayne's Expectorant,
Swaim's Panacea,
Jayne's Vermifuge,
Thompson's Eye Water,
Peters' Vegetable Pills,
Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
Henry's calcined Magnesia,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Alhebasi's Poor Man's Plasters,
Do. Health Pills,
Mrs. Hill's Cough Drops,
New England Cough Syrup.

ALSO,

DR. TURNER'S celebrated AGUE and FEVER PILLS,

Together with a general assortment of genuine Family Medicines, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

Dec. 29. 90-tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call at John Fort's, and make payment. Their accounts and notes will remain in his hands until the 1st of February, after which time they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

E. N. FORT.

Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1845. 91-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 14, 1845. 89tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, viz:—

The Lot, with Dwelling and other outhouses, situated on Gillespie street, joining John W. Sandford and others, known as the Halliday Lot. Also,

One vacant Lot on Bow street, joining Duncan McNeill on the East.

TERMS—A credit of 6 and 12 months.—Bonds with good security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89ts

Magnificent Schemes,
FOR JANUARY, 1846.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., ***Managers.***

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 1 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday January 24, 1846.

PRIZES.

$30,000, 12,500, 6,000, 4,000, 3,577, 3,000, 2,600, 20 Prizes of 2,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25	Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 5 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday January 31, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME.

$35,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,177, 3,000, 2,500, 2,000, 40 Prizes of 1,500, 50 of 400, 60 of 300, &c. &c.

75 NUMBERS—12 BALLOTS.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25	Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO.,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

December 29, 1845. 90-dpd

SMITH & GAUSE,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89-Y

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving, at the second Tenement of Mrs. Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods,

Consisting in part of

Super blue, black, brown, drab, invisible green, and beaver Cloths; fancy and French Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Flannels; plain and fancy Velvet, Satin, and French Cashmere Vestings; ditto Stocks, Cravats, and Scarfs; Merino Shirts; Bosoms and Collars; an assortment of Coat and Vest Binding; Cord and Buttons; Canvass and Padding; brown and bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Linens; col'd and white Cambric Muslins, grass Linen Cambric, Hem-stitch, and Silk Handkerchiefs; Alpacas; Thibet and Indiana Cloth, for Ladies' cloaks; Muslin and supr. French Cashmere-de-Lains; plain black Gros-de-Swiss and figured Gros-de-Nap Silks; rich Prints; Lisle Edging; bobinet, wire and blond Quilling; Piping; Gimps; Italian Sewings; spool cotton and linen Thread, assorted colors; twisted Silk; cotton and worsted Mitts; super black and col'd kid Gloves; ditto silk, merino, and cotton ditto; white and black and ribbed Hose; ditto merino Persian ditto; cashmere, merino, Thibet, and other Shawls; work Boxes; toilet Glasses; shell, twist, tuck, and side Combs; jet, shawl, and hair Pins; super Needles, Pins, Scissors; taffeta and satin bonnet and cap Ribbons.

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES. HARDWARE. CROCKERY.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods having been purchased late in the season in New York and Philadelphia, (consequently at reduced prices,) will be sold LOW for Cash, or charged to those who will pay cash when called on.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 29, 1845. 64tf

Dr. Turner's Pills,
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by this Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used: in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Frances Kirk *vs.* Jonathan Bell and others.

Petition for the sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Ira Bell and Edith Bell his wife, Henry Rennels and wife Nancy, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendants to be and appear before his Honor, at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. H. Treadwell, Clerk and Master in our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 1st Monday in September, A. D. 1845.

89-pd] J. H. TREADWELL, *C. M. E.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1845.

James Wood *vs.* James Blount, Guardian of David Wood.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IN this case, it appearing that William Wood, Joseph Wood, Ann Hatten, wife of Lewis Hatten, and some of the heirs of Mary Singletary, who are Defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying them to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to answer and plead, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1845, and of American Independence the 70th year.

Issued 13th Dec. 1845.

89] SDH. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

DAILY EXPECTED,

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be sold at the landing at moderate price.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 22. 90-tf

SALAMANDER SAFE for sale.

A SMALL second hand Safe, for sale low if applied for immediately.

E. J. HALE.

Nov. 8.

FROM THE LONDON PUNCH.

LAST HOURS OF A SINGLE GENTLEMAN.

"This morning, April 1, at half past eleven precisely, an unfortunate young man, Mr. Edward Pinkney, underwent the extreme penalty of infatuation, by expiating his attachment to Mary Ann Gale, in front of the Altar railings of St. Mary's Church, Islington.

"It will be in the recollection of all those friends of the parties who were at the Jones's party at Brixton, two years ago, that Mr. Pinkney was there, and there first introduced to Mary Anne, to whom he instantly began to direct particular attentions—dancing with her no less than six sets that evening, and handing her things at supper in the most devoted manner. From that period commenced the intimacy between them which terminated in this morning's catastrophe.

"Poor Pinkney had hardly attained to his twenty-eighth year; but there is no reason to believe that but for reasons of a pecuniary nature, his single life would have come earlier to an untimely end. A change for the better, however, having occured in his circumstances, the young lady's friends were induced to sanction his addresses, and thus to become accessories to the course for which he had just suffered.

"The unhappy man passed the last night of his bachelor existence in his solitary chamber. From half past eight to ten, he was busily engaged in writing letters. Shortly after ten o'clock, his younger brother Henry knocked at the door, when the doomed youth told him in a firm voice come in. On being asked when he meant to go to bed, he replied, 'Not yet.' The question was then put to him how he thought he could sleep; to which his answer was, 'I don't know.' He then expressed a desire for a segar and a glass of grog, which were supplied him. His brother who sat down and partook of the like refreshments, now demanded if he would want any thing more that night. He said, 'Nothing,' in a firm voice. His affectionate brother then rose to take leave; when the devoted one considerately advised him to take care of himself.

"Precisely at a quarter of a minute to seven the next morning, the victim of Cupid, having been called according to his desire, rose and promptly dressed himself. He had the self-control to shave himself without the slightest injury; for not even a scratch upon his chin appeared after the operation. It would seem that he had devoted a longer time to his toilet than usual.

"The wretched man was attired in a light blue dress-coat, with frosted metal buttons, a white waist-coat and nankeen trousers, with patent leather boots. He wore around his neck a variegated satin scarf, which partially concealed the Corazza of his bosom. In front of the scarf was inserted a breast pin of conspicuous dimensions. Having descended the staircase with a quick step, he entered the apartment where his brother and a few friends were awaiting him. He shook hands cordially with all present, and on being asked how he had slept, answered, 'Very well' and to the farther demand as to the state of his mind, he said 'He felt happy.'

"One of the party having hereupon suggested that it would be as well to take something before the melancholy ceremony was gone through, he exclaimed with some emphasis, 'Decidedly.' Breakfast was accordingly served, when he ate the whole of a French roll, a large round of toast, two sausages, and three new laid eggs, which he washed down with two great breakfast cups of tea. In reply to an expression of astonishment on the part of a person present, at his appetite, he declared that he never felt it heartier in his life.

"Having inquired the time, and ascertained that it was ten minutes to eleven, he remarked that it would soon be over. His brother then inquired if he could do anything for him; when he said he should like to have a glass of ale. Having drank this, he appeared satisfied.

"The fatal moment now approaching, he devoted the remaining brief portion of his time to distributing among his friends those little articles which he would soon no longer want. To one he gave his segar case, to another his tobacco stopper, and he charged his brother Henry with his latch key, with instructions to deliver it after all was over, with due solemnity to his landlady.

"The clock at length struck eleven; and at the same moment he was informed that a cab was at the door. He merely said, 'I am ready,' and allowed himself to be conducted to the vehicle; into which he got with his brother—his friends followed in others.

"Arrived at the tragical spot, a short but anxious delay of some seconds took place; after which they were joined by the lady with her friends. Little was said on either side; but Miss Gale, with customary decorum, shed tears. Pinkney endeavored to preserve a composure; but a slight twitching in his mouth and eyebrows proclaimed his inward agitation.

"The ill-starred bachelor having submitted quietly to have a large white bow pinned to his button-hole, now walked, side by side, with Miss Gale, with a firm step to the altar. He surveyed the imposing preparations with calmness; and gazed, unmoved, on the clergyman, who, assisted by the clerk, was waiting behind the railings.

"All requisite preliminaries having now been settled, and the prescribed melancholy formalities gone through with, the usual question was put, "Will thou have this woman for thy wife?" To which the rash youth replied, in a distinct voice, 'I will.' He then put the fatal ring upon Miss Gale's finger; the hymeneal noose was adjusted, and the poor fellow was launched into matrimony.'

A few days ago the inhabitants of a certain village out west, were filled with conjecture and consternation at the following notice, painted in large capitals, on the front of a house decently fitted up:—"Mrs. M., from New York, deals in all sorts of ladies." All was consternation. Inquiry was instantly set on foot as to who this Mrs. M. might be. No one could tell; she was a stranger from New York, about to establish a new concern. Great anxiety prevailed as to this unequivocal proclamation of the establishment. For two whole days all was surmise and consultation. On the third morning, behold the mystery was unravelled. The painter—who had, it seems, been suddenly attacked with a severe fit or crampness, returned to finish his work, and in ten minutes concluded it by adding—"and gentlemen's wearing apparel."

Oliver Smith of Hatfield, Mass., a wealthy and benevolent man, who died recently, has left in his will the following bequests:

$200,000 is given to Northampton for the establishment of an agricultural school, but not to go into operation until the above named sum is doubled.

$360,000 is given to *eight* towns, viz:—Northampton, Hadley, Amherst, Hatfield, Williamsburg, Deerfield, Greenfield and Whately, as a permanent fund for the benefit of orphan children and children of the poorer classes. The fund is to be managed by trustees.

$10,000 is to go to the Colonization Society.

Singular Marriages.—A widower at Camden, who was not very young, became smitten with a young and beautiful girl, and married her. A short time after, the son of this man by a former wife, became also in love, not with a younger person, but with the mother of the father's new wife, a widow lady still in the bloom of life. He offered himself, and soon the young man and the widow were united in the bands of matrimony, so that in consequence of these two connexions, a father became the son-in-law of his own son, and the wife not only the daughter-in-law of her own son-in-law, but still more, the mother-in-law of her own mother, who is herself the daughter-in-law of her own daughter, while the husband of the latter is the father-in-law of his mother-in-law, and father-in-law to his own father.—Singular confusion may arise, if children should spring from these peculiar marriages.

Kissing and Washing Feet.—The Akron Democrat gives the following report of a trial in that village. The Pickands Millerites have some queer notions and practices, to say the least:

"Rather a comical trial took place last Saturday, before Mayor Chamberlin, of (the late) Rev. J. D. Pickands of the Second Advent Church, charged with assault and battery in *kissing* the wife of Lyman Green and *washing her feet*, against her husband's will. L. V. Bierce, Esq. counsel for the prosecutor, laid down the law very clearly, and Mr. Pickands not only admitted the facts charged, but justified himself on Scripture grounds, so conclusively, that the case was dismissed. Those who join that Church will understand that it is on the *progressive* principle."

Pleasures of Western Life.—The Western correspondent of the Belfast Journal, late one of the publishers of that paper, says in a late letter:

"I arrived in Illinois the first of August, and in a day or two, strolled into the woods and got covered with a poisonous insect called wood tick. So bitten was I about my legs, feet and ankles, that, for two and a half months, I could not wear a boot. Next, had a fit of sickness in St. Louis, Mo.; another fit of sickness in Quincy, Ill.; at Platteville, Wisconsin Territory, got my ankle burned, which kept me from putting the foot to the ground for three weeks; next, went to St. Louis for goods, intending to do a little business in connection with my brother; but in returning, snagged and sunk one of the steamer's lighters, and lost five hundred dollars of freight; a few days after, the steamer broke a shaft, the detention caused by which, may freeze us up for the winter with the balance of the freight. Surely, my bread has fallen on the floor, 'and always on the buttered side.'"

Bear Hunting.—A letter from Currituck, Co. N. C. states that there had been some rare sport in that neighborhood about the 20th ult. It appears that the great fires in the Dismal Swamp last fall, having destroyed their food, had driven great numbers of bears to seek sustenance on its borders; and as they were making very free with the pigs, &c. of the farmers, a party turned out in pursuit of them, and in the course of a few days they killed no less, than *nineteen full grown bears*, besides taking one alive, which was treed by the dogs.—*Columbia Chronicle.*

At a recent sale in London of old books and manuscripts, the most intense excitement prevailed respecting some original papers of the poet Gray. The first draft of his *Elegy in a Country Church Yard*, written on two half sheets of paper, torn and mutilated, was knocked down at the enormous price of five hundred dollars. The purchaser, moreover, was not a millionaire amateur, but a dealer in rare books and autographs, who bought to sell again. All the manuscripts of Gray, and there were many, fetched great prices. His *Odes*, in a quarto pamphlet, with notes in his own handwriting avowing the sources from which he derived many of his highest poetic flights, brought five hundred and twenty dollars.—*Charleston Courier.*

MR. DOUGLASS'S OREGON BILL.

As the bill reported by Mr. Douglass on the 19th of December, from the Committee on the Territories, "to protect the rights of American settlers in the Territory of Oregon until the termination of the joint occupation of the same," will, according to special order, come up for discussion in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 13th instant, we have made the following analysis or abstract of that important bill, for the benefit of our readers, when they shall be placed in possession of the debate which is expected to arise upon it, and in which the merits of the whole Oregon question will doubtless be brought into review:

Section 1 extends the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa and the laws of that Territory over the whole of Oregon, that is, from the 42 deg. to the 54 deg. 40 north latitude. This is not to be construed to deprive the subjects of Great Britain of any rights and privileges secured by the third article of the treaty of London of the 20th October, 1818, and continued by the treaty of August 6, 1827.

Sec. 2. Oregon is made a judicial district, and a district judge is to be appointed, to hold his courts at such times and places as he may designate. The court is vested with the powers and authorities of Iowa. An additional judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa is also to be appointed, to have jurisdiction over and hold courts in Iowa.

Sec. 3. A requisite number of justices of the peace and other ministerial officers are to be appointed by the President of the United States; but, if any British subject be arrested while the country remains free and open to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two countries, he shall be delivered up for trial to the nearest and most convenient British authority.

Sec. 4. provides for grants of land to be hereafter made to settlers now there, and to those who may within two years settle there; also, to their wives, widows, and children.

Sec. 5. A superintendent of Indian affairs, and such Indian agents and sub-agents as may be necessary, are to be appointed, to be entrusted with the regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indians, and with the execution of the laws extended by the first section of the bill to Oregon.

Sec. 6 authorizes the construction of such block-houses, stockades, or other military forts as the President may deem necessary to protect emigrants, settlers, and traders on the route to and in the territory against Indians.

Sec. 7 authorizes two regiments of mounted men to be raised to guard and protect emigrants, settlers, and traders against Indians.

Sec. 8 establishes a mail route from St. Joseph's, in Missouri, to the mouth of the Columbia river.

Sec. 9 appropriates $200,000 to carry the bill into effect.

Sec. 10 *advises* the President to give the one years' notice provided for in the second article of the treaty of August 6, 1827, of the termination of the joint occupation of the country.

The late speech of Mr. Calhoun in the Senate—the remarks of Mr. Haywood, and the hint dropped by Mr. Benton, seem to have thrown the Executive patriots of "the democracy" all aback. The Providence Journal says, "Mr. Polk, Gen. Cass, Mr. Allen, and the other furious democrats are in the position of the man who cried out, 'I am mad; hold me or I shall kill somebody.' They want to be held in; and they calculated that the Whig Senators would oppose every movement looking to the defence of the country, thus affording an opportunity for fresh denunciations of Whig sympathy with British interests.' Mr. Mangum having refused in the Senate to hold them back, and rather telling them "go ahead and take the consequences," puzzled their patriotism not a little, but the remarks and hints of leading administration Senators in the Senate have puzzled them more. They cannot now cry out "British Whigs," or "British party," without making their own men leaders of such a party.

There were those, who, at one time, thought Mr. Mangum was not right in his remarks, with which he followed up the war explosion of Gen. *Gas*. That he was politic, that he was wise, that he has been successful in not allowing this to be a party question, there now can be no doubt, for he has not only compelled the administration to pause and to survey its responsible position, but administration Senators to show their hands. Aspirants for the Presidency, like Gen. *Gas*, strove to convert this *national*, into a party question, while mere ranting demagogues, like Allen, follow suit, reckless of all consequences,—but of the power thus to profit from this momentous question of peace or war, the Whig debaters in the Senate deprived them, by manifesting their readiness to arm, and to leave the question in the hands of the administration. The result has been more moderation in all quarters in Washington. Indeed, we see, by a note in the Union, that Mr. Hannegan is qualifying a remark he made to Mr. Haywood: and that, now, he only intended to say "the President should be careful how he proceed in future," and not "we distrust you: take care what you do."

New York Express.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1845.

The great speech of the Hon. Mr. Hilliard in the House to-day has been the theme of conversation and eulogy in all circles in the city ever since it was delivered. I for one was rejoiced to have the opportunity of seeing and hearing him. The man and the effort, great in appearance, and great in sentiment, reminded one of the time, the men and their speeches in the revolution, that we read of! A veteran Whig who stood by my side while Mr. Hilliard was speaking—pouring forth those eloquent and patriotic strains in a tone and manner both captivating and statesmanlike, in a burst of admiration, exclaimed, "By Heaven, I am proud that we have such a Statesman upon this floor!"

Notwithstanding Mr. Hilliard is a Whig, it seemed that his Locofoco colleagues were proud of him and his masterly effort, for they crowded about him, with faces beaming with joy and satisfaction. Mr. Connell, who really has a heart large enough for a regiment of common Locofocos, was as proud and as much delighted as if his splendid colleague had been on his own side in politics. I like this in Mr. Connell and the other members of the Delegation. They have the right to be proud of Mr. Hilliard, and they are manly in making their gratification known.

It is said that Mr. Hilliard's proposition is a compromise between the extremes that have been proposed, and that the friends of Mr. Calhoun are willing to rally upon it. I hope the statement may prove true. Mr. Hilliard goes for the "WHOLE OR NONE" of Oregon, and does it boldly, and not only that, but he makes the duty devolve upon the President to give the twelve months' notice to England the moment he, in his wisdom, thinks it right and proper to do so. It leaves no room for the Executive to *play a game* for popularity, or to declare *one thing* to the people as the President did in his Inaugural Address, and *another* to England, as he did when he offered the 49th degree? If he means war, he can then say so. If he means peace, he can say so. He must act!

[Mr. Hilliard, whose speech is so highly praised, is a native of Fayetteville, N. C.]

In his speech in the House of Representatives on Saturday the 3d inst., Mr. Winthrop remarked—

And here, sir, I have a word to say in reference to a remark made by the honorable member from New York who has just taken his seat, (Mr. Preston King.) I understood him to say that the Administration, in making the offer of the 49th parallel to Great Britain during the last summer, did it with the perfect understanding that it would be rejected. I appeal to the honorable member to say whether I have quoted him correctly.

Mr. King. I said I had heard it, and believed it to be so.

Mr. Winthrop. There is an admission to which I wish to call the solemn attention of the House and of the country. I trust in Heaven that the honorable member is mistaken. I trust, for the honor of the country, that the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs will obtain official authority to contradict this statement.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. I will not wait for any authority. I deny it most unqualifiedly.

Mr. P. King. I have no other authority on this subject than public rumor, and this I believe to be correct.

Mr. Winthrop. It cannot be correct. What sort of an Administration are you supporting if you can believe them to have been guilty of an act of such gross duplicity in the face of the world, in order to furnish themselves with a pretext for war? I would not have heard their enemy suggest such an idea.

Mr. P. King. (Mr. W. again yielding the floor for explanation.) Any man of common sense might have known that such a proposition to the British Government would be rejected, as it has been, without even being remitted across the water.

Mr. Winthrop. Better and better. I thank the honorable member even more for the admission he has now made.

Mr. P. King. You are welcome to it.

Mr. Winthrop. I am under no particular obligation to vindicate the course of the present Administration. But, as an American citizen, without regard to party, and with a single eye to the honor of my country, I would indignantly repel the idea that our Government, in whose soever hands it might be, could be guilty of so scandalous and abominable an act as that which has now been imputed to it by one of its peculiar defenders. But the honorable member admits that any man of common sense must have understood that the Minister of Great Britain would refuse the offer which was thus (hypocritically, as he believes) made, and would refuse it precisely as it has been refused, without even transmitting it across the water. What, then, becomes of all the indignation which has been expressed and implied by the Administration and its friends, from the Secretary of State downwards, at the rejection, and more particularly at the manner of the rejection of that offer? Why, it seems, after all, that the honorable member and myself are not so very far apart. This admission of his is entirely in accordance with the view which I have already expressed, that if any compromise whatever was to be made, (and I rejoice to find that even the chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs has this morning emphatically denominated himself a *compromiser*,) the rejection of this precise offer does not authorize us to leap at once to the conclusion that "no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected." If our Government has thus far made no offer, except one which "any man of common sense might have known would be rejected precisely as it has been," I trust it will bethink itself of making another hereafter which will afford to Great Britain a less reasonable pretext for so summary a proceeding.

The moment Mr. Calhoun showed his hand, and Mr. Adams took ground against him, followed by so distinguished an Abolitionist as Mr. Giddings, there was a pretty clear indication that from Virginia to Texas there would be no war for Oregon. We think now, that when Mr. Adams's and Mr. Giddings's speeches get among the people of the South, the Oregon fever will cool off as fast as hot water cools when the thermometer is in the neighborhood of zero. On such speeches as Mr. Giddings's the South never *reasons*, but *feels*, and we therefore set down his and Mr. Adams's speeches as the great *peace* speeches of the session. Mr. Calhoun, through them, will unite nearly all the slaveholding States, now 15 in number, for peace; and *unity* among them, or an approximation to it, is now SOVEREIGNTY in this Union.—*N. Y. Express.*

"*An Empire on which the Sun never sets.*"—This beautiful figure, representing a vast empire, will it seems, apply to the United States the moment Oregon is "annexed." The Newburyport Herald says:—"Should we ever extend our possession over North Oregon, as far as the Romanzoff Mountains, near the seventieth parallel, we shall reach that latitude where the sun does not set in summer. Near the mountains in summer, the sun appears to stand as still as it did in the days of Joshua. In June it is twenty-five degrees above the horizon at "mid-night," and the only mode of knowing that it is midnight, is watching the sun when it begins to ascend."

Ex-Governors, Dudley and Morehead, were on a visit to this City at the same time, a few days since. Perhaps, no two functionaries ever created warmer attachments in a community, than they did, while residing in Raleigh, and, of course their reception was most cordial.

Raleigh Register.

The lost found.—Delezon Smith, better known as Delusion Smith, the great Tylerman, is, we see, a passenger in a brig at Baltimore from Jamaica. He was a special messenger from the United States to the Equador, but our government were not able to find him till they stopped his pay.—*Express.*

Blanks of all kinds.
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Mr. Clay.—A Scene at Ashland.—The Newark Advertiser has been favored with a long letter from a friend, now on his way South, in company with Mr. Clay, giving some interesting incidents of a visit to Ashland, and amongst other things, a brief account of the reception of the rich and beautiful tokens of affection and regard recently transmitted from Philadelphia by a special messenger—Mr. H. White.

Mr. White announced to Mr. Clay that he was commissioned by the Clay Club of Philadelphia (of which he was a member,) to convey to his lady and himself testimonials of the regard and esteem their citizens entertained for him and his family. He then handed to Mr. C. in a becoming manner, a book in which was recorded the names of 5900 persons who had joined in giving their unanimous assent to the series of resolutions (included) expressing their sentiments and feelings towards him personally, and their approbation of the acts of his resplendent life. He then presented to Mrs. C. the casket of jewels, consisting of a bracelet, breast-pin and ring of the purest gold, ornamented with a constellation of diamonds enclosed in a case of mother of pearl—itself a bijou. These all being opened and examined, Mr. Clay responded to Mr. White in the most feeling manner, and with tears in his eyes.

I will not undertake to repeat his address, knowing my inability to do him justice. Only a few of his words can I command. He said that during his occupancy of high trusts in the service of his country, and pending the last effort of his friends to elevate him to the highest station man can occupy on earth, he had many offerings of much value bestowed on him, which he regretted to say were received by him with misgivings, fearing they might be offered from interested motives, and that he had resolved, in case he had been elevated to the Presidential chair, that he would publicly announce his determination to accept no more presents from any source; but how happy was he now to have it in his power to say, that since his defeat the offerings of what he now believed were of pure friendship, had been quadrupled: he now feared that he had misjudged the motives of his friends; he could only say in apology for his mistake, that he then felt it would have been arrogance in him to have believed that his countrymen held him in so high esteem.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.

Letter from Texas.—By the arrival of the fast running steam ship Galveston, Capt. Wright, we have dates from Galveston up to the 28th inst.

The returns of the recent election in Texas, owing to the badness of the roads, have been slow in coming in. It is generally thought, however, that Gen. J. P. Henderson has been elected Governor of the new State over his opponent Dr. Miller, by a handsome majority. Gen. H. is one of the most popular men in Texas, and will doubtless make a most excellent officer.

The dysentery still prevails to some extent among the troops stationed at Corpus Christi, owing probably to the want of a supply of wholesome water. There are about 4,500 troops still encamped at that place, and two companies of Texan rangers are on duty west of the Nueces river.

"Game continues abundant. Lieutenant Dobbins says while off duty he has indulged somewhat in the sports of the chase, and since he has been there, has killed sixty deer and two tigers, the latter measuring eight feet each. This is a little of the East India style of hunting."

Houston is improving rapidly. The *Star* of that city says:

"There is not a house in town to rent, and several new buildings are going up. The hotels are literally crowded with boarders. The value of real estate in this city has advanced at least a hundred per cent within the last two months."

The same paper remarks:

Several intelligent and wealthy planters from Georgia and South Carolina have recently been examining the lands near the mouths of the Brazos and Colorado, and on the Caney and San Bernard and Oyster Creeks, with a view of opening large cotton, sugar and tobacco plantations in that region. We have learned with pleasure, that they are all highly delighted with the country they have visited, and have expressed a determination to remove to it with their negroes as early as practicable.

CORPUS CHRISTI, (TEXAS,) Dec. 17.

I have just returned from the grave of the late Lieut. Allen, of the Dragoons, who died yesterday, in the General Hospital at this Camp, of a congestive brain fever.

This is the sixth death that has occurred amongst the *Officers* since the *invasion* of Texas, and almost every day we see a soldier carried to his final resting place, with "muffled drums," and I have counted as many as *three* burials the same day.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the Law, in the several County Courts of the State, viz:

B. W. Aiken, of Rockingham County,
James Banks, of Fayetteville,
G. W. Baxter, of Rutherfordton,
John Brock, of Elizabeth City,
Hill Burgwyn, of Wilmington,
Newton Coleman, of Buncombe County,
Leonidas C. Edwards, of Person County,
Robert T. Fuller, of Caswell County,
V. Garland, of Greensborough,
E. Clarkson Grier, of Mecklenburg County,
D. W. C. Johnson, of Randolph County,
Wilson L. Mizell, of Martin County,
N. W. Williams, of Tennessee,
Clement G. Wright, of Bladen County,
Robert E. Love, Salisbury.

And the following gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court practice, viz:

David Fulton, of Wilmington,
William H. Haigh, of Fayetteville,
George Green, of Newbern,
John D. Jordan, of Perquimons,
Samuel F. Phillips, of Chapel Hill,
Thomas O. D. Walker, of Wilmington,
J. A. Maultsby, of Columbus County,
Robert McLean, of Surry County,
Robert P. Dick, of Greensborough,
John A. B. Fitzgerald, of Haywood County,
Robert M. Henry, of Haywood County,
E. C. Yellowley, of Greenville, Pitt County,
L. B. Carmichael, Wilkesboro',
James S. Johnson, Halifax,
Edward Conigland, do.

Raleigh Register.

In the last year there arrived from foreign ports, at New York, 530 ships, 364 barques, 805 brigs, 327 schooners, 6 galliots, 1 sloop, and 11 steamers—total 8,044. The number of arrivals in 1844 were 2,208.

There were 82,560 passengers arrived in 1845 from foreign ports.

BANK OF THE STATE.

The General Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, took place at their Banking House in this city, yesterday.

Hon. Thomas Settle was unanimously chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Weston R. Gales, Secretary.

It having been ascertained by a Committee, that there was a large majority of the Stock represented, Judge Cameron, the President of the Bank, submitted to the meeting a series of detailed Statements, with oral explanations, showing the general condition of the Bank, as well as the condition of the several Branches. And it is not, perhaps, going too far to say, that no similar Institution in the Union, could present a more gratifying Exhibit of its affairs, than the Bank of the State now does. Without descending to details, (which we cannot do, our paper being delayed to publish thus much.) it may suffice to show the soundness of the Bank, to state, that although within the last year, a Dividend of *Seven dollars and a quarter* has been declared on each Share, yet the Bank has now on hand, of *undivided profits*, the sum of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, equal to 10 per cent. upon its Capital Stock, of which, if divided, let it be recollected, the State would be entitled to about one-third. It will afford the highest satisfaction, we know, to the absent Stockholders, and to the people of the State, generally, to learn that Judge Cameron has been induced, by the unanimous and earnest appeal of the Stockholders, urged in the most imposing form, to forego the determination of resigning his Office as President, which he gave notice at the last Annual Meeting, it was his intention to do. It was thought that, in the present unsettled state of the monetary affairs of the country, his official services could not be dispensed with.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of the Principal Bank for the ensuing year, viz: Duncan Cameron, William Boylan, Wm. Peace, John H. Bryan, George W. Mordecai, Charles Manly and Alfred Jones, Esq'rs.

Raleigh Register.

The Tariff.—Letters from Washington state, that Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, will soon make a special report to Congress for a reduction of the Tariff, and for this purpose he is closeted night and day with Free Trade politicians, for the purpose of dovetailing matters to their liking. He has, in addition, a bevy of Custom House officers with him from Boston, New York, Baltimore, &c., who are to furnish statistics and other information as a basis for his action.

Baltimore Patriot.

A newly invented Water Cure.—The Courrier des Etats Unis, relates the following remarkable experiment at one of the Abbatoirs in Paris, for testing the efficacy of the *Bocchieri water*, in the cure of wounds. We copy from the translation of the New York Courier and Enquirer:—

The *second experiment* I witnessed was to establish the marvellous effect of the *Bocchieri water*. This water, called after the Neapolitan chymist who invented it, and who retains the secret of its preparation, has caused a sort of revolution in medicine and surgery. Every one knows the comparative inability of surgery to arrest sudden hemorrhages, especially of the arteries—injuries to which are so rapid in their consequences that the patient is often dying before the usual remedies can be applied. Mr. *Bocchieri* has obviated this difficulty. In the experiment which I witnessed, two operators divided the carotid artery of two sheep. The one was immediately put into the hands of surgeons to be treated according to the best methods known to science—the other was treated with the *Bocchieri water*. The animal treated *secundum artem*, or scientifically, died of the hemorrhage—the other, dressed with this marvellous water, was *running about and eating twenty minutes afterwards!* This caused the famous *Lisfranc* to exclaim, "Gentlemen here is a result which may be summed up in two words—here is *death* and there is *life*."

When the lint, which had been steeped in this water, was removed, the wound was found perfectly dry and free from any tinge of blood. The doctors struck with this, caused the animal to be killed, and on dissecting to the artery it was found that there was no scar, but an actual reproduction of the vessel, thus seeming to prove that by its action on the *fibrine* of the blood, it produced a new organization of the tissue.

M. Bizet has ascertained that in the different slaughter houses of Paris, in the course of one year, 1145 cases of severe cuts sustained by the butcher boys, had been cured by this water in an average of twenty minutes each.

Other extraordinary cures have been effected by it, especially in checking spitting of blood, which is now under the control of the physicians; and external wounds may be cured by it, almost with the watch in hand.

M. Gaillardet adds that the experiments he witnessed were made at the instigation of the commander of the cavalry in Paris, with a view to the introduction of this remedy into the military hospitals.

J. Milhau, in Broadway has some bottles of it.

The Horse.—No servant so much partakes of the character of his master, as the horse. The steed we are wont to ride, becomes a portion of ourselves. He thinks and feels with us. As we are lively, he is sprightly; as we feel depressed, his courage droops. In proof of this, let the reader see what horses some men make—make, we say, because in such hands their character is wholly altered. Partaking, in a measure, of the courage and firmness of the hand that guides them—what their rider wills they do, or strive to do. When that governing power is relaxed their energies relax likewise; and their fine sensibilities supply them with an instant knowledge of the disposition and capacity of the rider.

To Borrowers.—We have seen it suggested by a contemporary that at the close of the year all *borrowed articles* should be returned. A regular overhauling should be made, a sort of domestic "account of stock" taken, and if any thing should be found belonging to others it should be at once returned. This suggestion is worthy of important consideration.

Boston Journal.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 13, 1846.

Our Steam Boat Landing presented an animated spectacle on Thursday last. For the first time, we believe, there were *five* Steamers up at once, all busy delivering or receiving freight; whilst the river itself was rising with almost unparalleled rapidity. It rose 25 feet in less than 24 hours.

PARTIAL LEGISLATION.—In the Harbor Bill, as it is called, or "bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers," introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Tibbatts, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, the whole amount of proposed appropriations is $1,348,450, and there is not a cent given to any object between Baltimore and Charleston. The entire States of Virginia and North Carolina are passed by as if they were not! $521,000 are to be spent on the Lakes, and $475,000 on the Western rivers, leaving only $354,450 for all the Atlantic States. Truly the West is disposed to take the Lion's share of the Spoils.

We are indebted to the Hon. Messrs. Mangum, Dockery, and Barringer, for several public documents; among them, is that exceedingly valuable work, (sent us by Judge Mangum,) Capt. Fremont's Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, and to Oregon and North California. This work, with all its beautiful Plates and Maps, is interesting at any time, but especially so at present. It will be carefully preserved at this office for the inspection of such as may desire to consult it.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Finances, is a document almost as long as the President's Message. We would have been glad to publish it, but it has been impossible. We propose to remark upon a few of its most extraordinary positions.

The Report, considered as a speech against the Tariff of 1842, would challenge some claim to ability. But when considered as a statement of facts for the information of Members of Congress as to the condition of our finances, so as to enable them to judge whether the amount of our revenue is too much or too little, and should be reduced or increased, it is altogether out of place. We are struck with the monstrous vanity and impudence of the officer who travels out of the line of his duty to furnish arguments and invectives against the Tariff of 1842 to his democratic friends in Congress. He takes it for granted, no doubt, that there are many in that body, who, with every disposition to make a speech on the subject, may not have sense enough to do so; and therefore, without fee or reward, he makes a speech for them.

We are also struck with its unfairness, its partizan spirit, and one-sidedness. It rails at the manufacturers as a "protected class" in place of a "privileged order;" and invokes the genius of the constitution against them. One may ask, what sort of a "class" is it into which any one may enter who chooses? Even Mr. Walker may, if he chooses, and is not satisfied with his profits as a farmer, planter, or lawyer, become a manufacturer, and enter this abused class, without let or hindrance, and realize his 10, 20 or 30 per cent. (*if he can*,) just as he may become a speculator in Texas lands, or salt cakes, or the Oregon free trade, if his humor sits that way. To a candid mind his Report will present the picture of a high officer of the government, in an official and grave document, stepping out of his way to excite prejudice against men who have availed themselves of the encouragement which the policy of our government has held out, and still holds out, to such of its citizens as may choose to become manufacturers, in order to create a home market, and make us, as far as possible, *independent of other nations*.

The drift of the Report seems to be, to inculcate Free Trade doctrines. It is yielded that the manufacturers may reasonably expect the benefit of such "incidental protection" as will arise from a Tariff laid upon revenue principles sufficient to raise the amount necessary for an economical administration. Yet the desideratum of the Report seems to be, so to lay the tariff for revenue as to *lessen* the incidental protection as far as possible. This he proposes to accomplish in the first place by the destruction of the minimum principle, which, while it added to the amount of protection, had strong recommendations on account of its convenience and certainty, inducing its incorporation into all the tariffs voted for by all parties. Yes, that principle, now pronounced a "fraud" by Mr. Polk, has been voted for by Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, and a host of other prominent men of that party, *including President Polk himself*, who voted for it in the tariff of 1833. We are not sorry, however, that is now to be repealed, for it is the foundation of a vast deal of humbug and deception.

Again: A tariff of 20 per cent. will probably produce the amount of revenue required. So will 30 per cent.; for in the latter case the amount of importation is lessened in proportion to the increase of duty. In either case no more revenue is likely to be raised than the amount required; and the higher duty has this advantage over the lower, that 100 millions of goods imported will suffice to supply the revenue necessary: Whereas we must buy and import 150 millions worth to raise the same amount of revenue under a 20 per cent. duty. It is exceedingly questionable whether the country can pay for 150 millions worth in a year. It is certain that we cannot pay that amount by exporting any of our productions which Europe will take. If the duty be reduced to 20 per cent. then, the country must run in debt for 50 millions more of goods than we want or can pay for; or else, if so many goods be not imported the revenue will fall short. Those who think our true policy is, by the aid of incidental protection derived from a tariff strictly for revenue, to create a home market which will make us independent of other nations in war, and give us competition in peace, may well ask, why not adopt that rate of duty within the above limit that gives the greatest incidental protection? And yet the Report insists upon the lowest rate of duty that will produce the required amount, and if any discrimination be allowed it must be *below* such lowest duty. Why? Because that will give the *least* incidental protection! We fear that there is a spirit too rife in our country, disposed to *pull down* every interest that gives signs of prosperity, especially if a little political capital can be made out of the process.

The fund from the public lands is also to be used to diminish the incidental protection. Above all, we are to give up countervailing duties, and say to Great Britain, in effect, "Tax our citizens as high as you please for the privilege of selling our products in your markets. Your citizens may sell your products in our markets, paying less tax for the privilege than they pay in any other country under the sun, and no more than those countries who admit us to trade with them on better terms than you allow us." And the Report has the hardihood to say, in the face of all experience, that this is the surest way to induce Great Britain to take off the enormous tariff she now levies on our products!

A wise man has said, "if you wish to have a thing done, make it the *interest* of an individual or a nation to do it." The Report, in its zeal for free trade on our side, argues that the surest way is to remove the inducement of interest and throw yourself upon pure generosity and high feeling! It is seldom that nations are brought to terms by such a policy. All commercial treaties and all history prove, that the only way to act upon a nation is through its interest—if you favor me I favor you: If you tax our citizens we tax yours: If our farmers are not at liberty to sell their tobacco, flour, beef, and pork, in your markets without paying a high tax for the privilege, your citizens must not expect to sell their woollen and cotton fabrics in our markets without paying for the privilege.

But the main proposition of the Report is denied. If that be unsound, the whole argument falls, like an arch when the key stone is taken away.

That proposition is, that "the consumer pays the tariff;" or in the words of the Report, "the duty must be added to the price and paid by the consumer—the duty constituting as much a part of the price as the cost of the production."

This dogma has been so often and so boldly asserted, that many adopt it without troubling themselves to inquire whether it be correct, and admit that a tariff of 40 per cent. necessarily compels the consumer to pay 40 per cent. more for the article. But it is unquestionably a great error, and its fallacy can be shown by the reason of the thing as well as by actual experience. On the contrary it is generally true that a tariff is a burthen upon the importer, and lessens his gains by a part, at least, of its amount. By importer we mean of course the foreign producer who sends the article here to sell, and not the merchant, who is a mere agent between the man who makes and the man who consumes. The free traders admit that the importer pays the duty in the first instance, but they contend that he adds the amount of the duty to the price and compels the consumer to refund. This we deny. It is an assertion unsustained by proof, and not susceptible of proof.

A tariff is a duty paid by the citizens of other nations for the privilege of selling their products in our markets. Is there any law of trade, or general principle in the nature of things, which puts it in their power to make our citizens pay the duty back to them? That is the question.

The law of trade is, that the price depends upon the demand and the supply. If we increase or lessen the supply, the demand being the same, the price falls or rises. If you increase or lessen the demand, the supply being the same, the price rises or falls. The tariff does not affect the demand. Therefore, if it can be shown that a tariff necessarily lessens the supply, then we admit, that the price rises—not to amount equal to the duty, but to the corresponding diminution of the supply. Does a tariff necessarily lessen the supply? A prohibitory tariff cuts off the supply; but does a tariff sufficient to raise the required amount of revenue necessarily lessen the supply? To say nothing of the new source of supply which may be opened at home, to make up any falling off from abroad, let us take the broadcloth of England as an instance. She is obliged to make a certain amount, or her people suffer: She fills the markets of the world with it. Suppose our tariff increased 10 per cent.—Will she make less? If she does, her operatives starve, and sacrifices must be submitted to in changing the investment of capital. Will she send to other markets? They are already filled, and the supply is equal to the demand. No. She will make the same amount, and send the same amount here. And our supply being the same, the demand continuing as before, the price is the same. England must submit to make less profit—the maker of the cloth loses the 10 per cent., unless he can save it by lowering wages, improving machinery, or in some other way with which we are not concerned. But suppose she should send us less, if the deficiency is made up at home by a "domestic rival," (as the report terms it,) the supply and price are of course unaffected, and our government consults its own interest in opening a new source of employment for its own capital and labor, and in making the foreigner pay us revenue for the privilege of selling in our markets. The desideratum being to determine the highest rate of duty which can be imposed without lessening the supply, at that point the citizens of other nations pay us as much revenue as they can afford. If we go beyond, the price is raised corresponding to the diminution of the supply, and our own citizens, as consumers, pay *a part* of the increase of the duty. Let us illustrate this by a supposed case.

1. A tariff of 10 per cent. is laid on broadcloth. The demand and supply fix the price at $1 per yard. The revenue yielded is a given amount.

2. The tariff is increased to 20 per cent. It is found that the revenue yielded is double. This proves that the supply from abroad is the same. Hence the price will still be $1,—and of course the importer pays the additional duty.

3. The tariff is made 30 per cent. It is found that the revenue, instead of being increased one-third, stands as before. This proves that the supply from abroad is less, and unless the deficiency be made up at home, the total supply being less, the price will be higher. If the home supply be equal to the falling off from abroad, the price will be the same and the importer still pays the additional duty. If there be no home supply, the price rises and the consumers pay the additional duty.

But, if the home supply, owing to an impetus given to business by protection, more than makes up for the falling off from abroad, then, the supply being increased, the price will fall, and present a state of things which has oftened occurred in our experience, when *an increase of the duty has actually lessened the price of an article*.

This we think a more rational and satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon, than that given in the Report—which assumes that an increase of our tariff has the effect of sharpening the inventive genius of the mechanic, or the producer of the raw material; so that when our tariff is increased, then machinery becomes more perfect, or the raw material more cheaply produced. If this be so, it furnishes a new argument for an increase of the tariff, the credit of originating which is due to Mr. Walker.

But one would suppose, that so far the conclusion to which that gentleman's argument has led him, would make every one doubt its correctness. He asserts, that "at least two-thirds of the taxes imposed by the present tariff are paid, not into the Treasury, but to the protected classes," in "*enhanced prices*" of their manufactures. More than 27 millions are paid to the government, and, according to Mr. Walker, more than 54 millions are paid to the protected classes annually! not of profit merely, but of *enhanced* profit on their manufactures!! Does any one believe this assertion? Can any one believe it?

In times past we referred with confidence to official Reports for facts. But the unfair and unfounded statements of this document are signs of the evil times upon which we have fallen.

The Report says, that "the whole number of manufacturing capitalists who derive this benefit (to wit, more than 54 millions of dollars annually,) from the necessary tax extracted by this tariff from the people, does not exceed ten thousand."

If this were true, these ten thousand manufacturing capitalists would receive *each* an average of $5,400 annually, by way of "*enhanced prices*" of their manufacturers!! Not that amount of profit merely, but that amount over and above the regular and fair profit on their investments!! Most amazing and terrible story! But let us test this bold assertion by facts.

We have before us the Compendium of the 6th Census, published by Congress. We find that the whole amount of capital invested in all kinds of manufactures, is $267,726,579. But about one half of this sum is invested in such manufactures as cannot possibly be included among the protected classes, as any one can see by examining the Compendium. There is a single item, for instance, of $65,858,470 invested in mills. The capital invested in the protected kinds of manufactures, being, therefore, about $135,000,000 of dollars, the average amount invested by each of the ten thousand persons is $13,500. And on this investment of $13,500, Mr. Walker has the unparalleled effrontery, (we can call it nothing else,) to assert that there is an "enhanced profit," above the legitimate profit, of $5,400 per annum, in the shape of taxes paid to the manufacturer by the people, through the tariff!! Why, if this were true, the "enhanced profit" of one of the Factories in this vicinity would average upwards of $50,000 a year, whereas its *entire profit* has not averaged a fifth part of the sum. If Mr. Walker's statement were true, why should the Saluda Factory, at Columbia, S. C. have been sold for less than half price because the proprietors could not afford to carry it on? Or why should the Milton (N. C.) Factory, which cost $60,000, have been sold for $20,000, merely because it was in debt some $10,000?—According to Mr. Walker, it realized $25,000 a year of enhanced profits under the Tariff! Why not just run the mill for about half a year and wipe out its petty debt of $10,000? It is true they had tried the operation for several years without success, but that was before the new lights of Polkery dawned upon the world.

If ever the fallacy of a position was proven by the *reductio ad absurdum*, this argument of Mr. Walker proves the fallacy of the Free Trade notions of Mr. Secretary Walker. His argument disproves itself by proving too much.

There are other points in this Report which we feel disposed to remark on, but we have devoted more space than we usually give to any one subject, Editorially.

We will close with the remark, that we think we have never yet heard of an article, and that one cannot be pointed out, which rose to the extent of the duty imposed by a tariff, in consequence of that duty.

Ex-Governor James Thomas, of Maryland, died on Christmas day, in the 62d year of his age. He was a most worthy and eminent man, having filled many high offices in Maryland. [This is not Ex-Governor Francis Thomas, but a very different man, in every respect.]

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR, dated RALEIGH, January 12, 1846.

The Whig State Convention will meet this day. There are said to be a large number of Delegates in town,—among those from abroad are Mr. Stanly, Dr. F. J. Hill, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Boyden. I think it likely that one of the two first named will preside over the Convention.

The Locofoco Convention is said to have been quite respectable, as to numbers. Mr. Louis D. Henry was President, again; and I understand delivered a most violent, abusive, and even vulgar speech. Its character, and temper, may be judged from a single specimen. I understand he said, that "for the leaders of the Whig party, Mr. Webster, &c. &c., he had no more respect than for a parcel of sheep-killing dogs!!" What an expression to come from the President of a select Convention of the party!! It goes a little beyond his "manufactories of rogues and swindlers." The speeches generally are said to have partaken greatly of this abusive character. The Register will give a full account of them. Some amusing incidents occurred. For instance, one of the orators, no less a man than my most particular friend Col. Wheeler, whilst thundering away, said he went for every inch of the territory up to the *seventy-ninth* degree! And Mr. Venable declared he wanted no eleventh-hour man,—no man who went for Harrison in 1840,—very much to the confusion, it is supposed, of both Mr. Alexander of Mecklenburg, (one of the Vice Presidents,) and of the Editor of the Standard, (one of the Secretaries.)

I had nearly forgotten to say, that in consequence of Mr. Fisher peremptorily refusing to run, a Mr. Green W. Caldwell, of Charlotte, was duly nominated as the Locofoco Candidate for Governor. Mr. Caldwell was formerly a member of Congress, and now holds the comfortable berth of Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte. Opinions are divided here as to the possibility of his party inducing him to resign such a "bird in the hand" as that snug office with its $2000 of salary, for the empty honor of being beaten for the office of Governor. I don't think he will. Perhaps it is not expected or intended that he shall, but that he will decline and leave Mr. Graham without opposition. Then again, his present office would be exceedingly agreeable to any one of scores of the leaders, who will of course urge him to resign, and take the field. We shall soon see.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 5th, and Tuesday the 6th, nothing of moment occurred. Private bills, reports, and resolutions, only, were acted on.

On Wednesday, Mr. Calhoun, on his own motion, was excused from serving as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Speight was appointed in his place.

The bill for raising a regiment of mounted riflemen was taken up, considered and amended, appropriating $76,500 for equipments, $3000 for each of the stockades or forts to be erected along the Oregon route, and $2000 each for the purchase of sites for these forts from the Indians.

The bill in this shape was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Benton declared this bill to be essentially a peace measure, having no reference to war or rumors of war.

A joint resolution to reduce and regulate the price of the public printing, was passed.

On Thursday, the vacancy in the Committee on Claims, occasioned by the withdrawal of Mr. Bagby, was filled by the appointment of Mr. Dickinson.

The Joint Resolution from the House, authorizing the erection of a Monument to the memory of Washington, on the public grounds in this city, was taken up, and after some remarks from Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Dayton, referred, on motion of Mr. Sevier, to the Committee on the District of Columbia, for amendment.

The bill to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen, as amended, was taken up for a third reading and passed.

Mr. Allen, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution authorizing the President to give England the twelve months' notice in relation to Oregon, reported the same with an amendment, making the joint resolution itself give the said notice, and thus relieving the President altogether from any responsibility in the matter. The resolution, as amended, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The joint resolution to reduce the prices of public printing was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution desiring the President to give to England the twelve months notice, required by the treaty of 1818, that said treaty, so far as it relates to the commerce and trade of Oregon, be annulled and abrogated; and moved, in behalf of the Committee, that the same be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and be made the order of the day for the first Monday in February.

Mr. Garret Davis submitted and read the report of the minority of the same committee, taking the ground that the House had no jurisdiction over the matter—that it belonged to the treaty making power, to the President and Senate—that they would give the notice in spite of the House—and closing by a resolution that it would be inexpedient for the House to express any opinion on the subject.

The Speaker said the motion of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to make his resolution the special order of the day for the first Monday in February, was in order.

Upon this motion, Mr. Giddings addressed the House upon Texas, slavery, war, black regiments, &c. He said that generally he had found Mr. Adams right on all subjects, but he could not agree with him in the opinion that the passage of this resolution, to give the notice to England, would not bring us into a war. He believed it would, and he even preferred war to the admission of new slave States into the Union after the fashion that Texas had been brought in.

Mr. McDowell followed with a warm Oregon speech, in the course of which he passed reflections upon the Southern, peculiar friends of the annexation of Texas, who are lukewarm friends of Oregon, and passed a high eulogium upon Mr. Adams for his able and patriotic speech on this subject.

Mr. Rhett next obtained the floor, and spoke for near an hour, in defence of himself and other friends of Mr. Calhoun and Texas, against the imputations which had been cast upon them in this debate, and in explanation of his views in general upon the merits of the Oregon question. He advocated moderation, not rashness—was not willing to give away any portion of the country that rightfully belonged to us, &c.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Rhett, in alluding to some one as reflecting upon the South for dreading war, said the gentleman from Massachusetts voted against the war of 1812.

Mr. Adams asked if he alluded to him?

Mr. Rhett said he did.

Mr. Adams rejoined, the gentleman is *mistaken*, and sat down.

Mr. Rhett said, that the gentleman from Massachusetts was opposed to that war?

Mr. Adams again rose and said that in 1809 he was appointed by Mr. Madison as Minister to the Empire of Russia, for the support he had rendered to the party which Mr. Madison was at the head of—that he remained abroad during the war, and was its advocate. This fact he thought the gentleman from South Carolina might have known, but as he seemed not to know it, he attributed the fact to his ignorance, and not to any malignancy of disposition. He, however, although he loved and venerated Massachusetts as much as any of her sons, did not wish to be made answerable, like the Squire of the Knight of La Mancha, for the sins of other gentlemen who have represented the State in Congress! [Great laughter.]

Mr. Rhett resumed, and said if it was culpable not to know the whole history of so eminent a gentleman as the one he was replying to, then was he culpable. He, however, knew something of that gentleman's course in Congress for the last nine years, and knew it to have been uniformly against the South.

Mr. Rhett most decidedly condemned Mr. Preston King for his assault upon Mr. Calhoun by name, and finally expressed his belief, emphatically, *that the negotiations upon the Oregon question are not at an end—that they have not been brought to a close.*

Mr. Sims, of Missouri, next obtained the floor and made a strong speech in favor of claiming and taking all Oregon, war or no war. If Great Britain, not satisfied with her immense gains by seizure—a long list of which he read to the House—chose to make the attempt to seize Oregon, let her do so and she would very soon learn her error. He had two sons who should go in defence of her rights—and he might go himself.

On Tuesday, Mr. McConnell offered a series of resolutions, worded to meet the spirit and progress of the age, in matters of republicanism, science and acquisition, for the annexation of Ireland to the United States.

Mr. Preston King made some remarks by way of rejoinder to the reply of Mr. Rhett, yesterday, to Mr. King's attack upon Mr. Calhoun on Saturday. He repeated in brief what he had said in relation to Mr. Calhoun's course on the Oregon question, and the manner in which he connected that gentleman with the British Ministry.

Mr. Rhett said that if the gentleman from New York only intended to convey the idea in his remarks that Mr. Calhoun was pursuing a course that would be in consonance with the wishes of the British Ministry, without imputing to him collusion or intrigue, why then he had nothing to reply; for every gentleman was allowed to express himself in relation to another's course to that extent. But if the gentleman meant to bring the charge against Mr. Calhoun of colluding or intriguing with the British Ministry, then he pronounced the charge an unqualified falsehood.

Mr. King (amid much confusion, the Chair calling to order,) exclaimed that he had said what he had said, and the gentleman from South Carolina might put what construction he pleased upon it.—His words spoke for themselves.

Order being restored, Mr. Hilliard took the floor, and spoke the hour allotted, in support of our right to the whole of Oregon, and of the propriety of giving the twelve months' notice to England. His speech was very able, eloquent and statesman-like, and enchained the most profound attention of the House throughout.

He commenced by stating the grounds of our title to Oregon, and said he relied most upon the Spanish title transferred to us, though he gave great importance to the discovery of Captain Gray, of Boston. After fortifying our title to the whole of Oregon, he spoke of the obstacles in the way of securing it—the causes and consequences of war in the matter—what the war, if it come, would result in—who would be responsible for its results—the importance of obtaining Oregon—the commercial advantages to flow from it—the grasping propensities of England—how and by whom she ought to be held in check—what would be the proper course for the United States now to pursue on this great question—and the *morale* of the question.

It would be utterly useless for the pen making this brief sketch to attempt to do Mr. Hilliard justice. He differed with Mr. Adams and the Foreign Relations Committee in regard to the manner in which the twelve months' notice should be given to England, though agreeing with both that it ought to be given.

He offered an amendment to the resolution reported by the Committee, declaring the duty to devolve on the President to give said notice, whenever, in his opinion, negotiations are at an end and the question cannot be settled without such concession as would be dishonorable to the United States. He said the President was at the head of the Nation, at the head of all negotiations on our part, at the head of the treaty making power—he knew the whole merits of the case—how far negotiations had gone—had the honor of his country in his keeping—and that the responsibility in the matter ought to rest with him. He hoped the house would see the justice and propriety of his amendment, and that it would be adopted.

The Chair said the amendment would not now be in order, and

Mr. Hilliard waived it until it would be in order to offer it.

In the course of Mr. Hilliard's speech, he remarked,

"It had been said very generally that negotiations had been renewed at London.

["Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. That is not a fact. They have not been renewed.]

"If not, they might yet be. The President had the whole field before him, and Mr. H. was for giving him the power in that form."

The question was now about to be put upon Mr. C. J. Ingersoll's motion to refer the resolution from his Committee to the whole House, and made the order of the day for the first Monday in February, when a division was called for and carried. The first part to refer to the Committee of the Whole, was adopted, but the last, that it be made the special order of the day for the first Monday in February, was lost, by ayes and noes—108 to 88—it requiring a two-thirds' vote to carry.

Mr. Bowlin now took the floor, and spoke an hour in favor of our claiming and securing the whole of Oregon.

On Wednesday, Mr. Rhett rose to make a statement personal to himself. He stated that in making the declaration, in a recent speech, that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) was opposed to the last war with Great Britain, he had not the authority by him for making the declaration. It was denied at the time and he admitted his mistake. But he had since obtained the authority, which he would read to the House. He then read from Mr. Adams' sentiments, uttered while Minister at St. Petersburgh, after the war had been declared, in favor of peace, and also from a letter written by Mr. Adams during the war, in which he spoke of our having but three frigates and five regiments with which to carry on the war. In conclusion he seemed to think that he had made out his case. That is, that there was good ground for the assertion that he had made, or rather for his making it. The gentleman from Massachusetts has denied the fact. With that denial he had nothing to do. His only object was to show that he had justifiable ground for making the declaration which had been so flatly contradicted by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Adams obtained leave to reply and address the House for more than thirty minutes giving a full statement of his connection with the war of 1812, of his attempts to bring about an honorable peace and of his conduct in the commission at Ghent, which finally agreed upon a treaty of peace. The members of the House and the numerous persons crowded into the galleries paid the most profound attention to all that he uttered.

He began by rebuking Mr. Rhett for having renewed this onset upon him, after having first made the unqualified charge that he *voted* against the late war with England, and then, that if he did not *vote* against it, he at least *opposed* it; and after being exposed in both, admitting that he had made two false charges, and confessing his ignorance in the matter! His sarcasm upon this branch of his remarks were very pointed and severe. He said that for three years before the war of 1812 he was the Minister of this country at the Court of Alexander of Russia. He was at first the representative of his country at that Court guarding the interests of his countrymen against the encroachments of France; and next, after the war was declared between the United States and England, guarding those rights and interests, to the best of his ability, against the encroachments of Great Britain. When war was declared, he gave his hearty approbation to the measure, and supported it in every way that he could, in the position that he occupied. At the time, England and Russia were in bonds of alliance. While the war was going on, the Emperor Alexander sent his prime minister, Romanzoff, to him to know if he (Mr. Adams) believed that if the Emperor would offer his mediation between England and the United States, it would be accepted by the latter. It was at this time, Mr. Adams said, that he gave utterance to the sentiments which the gentleman from South Carolina had read to the House. He informed the minister that he believed the offer of the Emperor would be accepted by the Government of the United States. It was made and *was* accepted by Mr. Madison, and Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Bayard, then a distinguished Senator in Congress from Delaware, were appointed to go to Russia and join Mr. Adams in a Commission to settle with the English Commissioners the terms of peace. Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Bayard repaired to Russia for that purpose—but England refused the offer of mediation.

If, he said, the gentleman's proof to sustain the charge he had made against him, of opposition to the war, was good, on the score that it proved his desire that peace might be restored, then was it equally good to convict Mr. Madison and his Cabinet, and the House of Representatives that supported Mr. Madison, of being opposed to it!

He spoke of his efforts in assisting to make the Treaty of Ghent, to secure the rights and interests of the Southern States of this Union, and had been often thanked by Southern statesmen for those services.

He was severe upon Mr. Rhett for having omitted to read a portion of the letter written by Mr. A. during the war, which would have shown that he in that identical letter, declared that, with all our inequality, such was the justness of our cause and the valor and energy of our people, we would come out of the conflict with honor and with glory! But the gentleman did not choose to read *that part* of the letter!

Mr. Rhett replied with some spirit, and admitted that Mr. Adams had made a pretty fair defence of his patriotism at the time he referred to. He did not seek this controversy, and had never before been in one of the kind in Congress.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., submitted a joint resolution authorizing the erection of a monument to the memory of WASHINGTON upon the public grounds in this city, which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee who had the subject of the Florida election under consideration, reported that William H. Brockenborough was entitled to the seat now occupied by E. Carrington Cabell.

The House now went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tibbatts in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the resolution to give the notice to England, &c.

Mr. Yancy spoke an hour, in an eloquent strain, against war and giving the notice. He defended Mr. Calhoun from the assaults that had been made upon him, and declared his willingness to go with the West in building all suitable forts along the route to Oregon to the Great Pass in the Rocky Mountains, or even beyond those mountains—but would not go rashly into a war with England who had kept her faith with the treaties between her and the United States in the matter. He was followed by

Mr. Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, who spoke his hour in opposition to the Oregon measures in general. He spoke with force and ability.

On Thursday, after sundry reports had been made from various Committees,

Mr. Pettit moved to adjourn, because, he said, this is the 8th of January. His motion was lost, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the Oregon question, Mr. Tibbatts in the Chair.

Mr. Cobb addressed the House for about one hour in favor of giving the notice to England and claiming and taking possession of the whole of Oregon. He believed negotiations on the subject were at an end and it behooved us to claim and secure our own.

Mr. McClernand next got the floor and spoke his hour in favor of claiming all Oregon, giving the notice, &c.

Mr. Giles obtained the floor to follow, when, on motion, the Committee rose, and The House adjourned.

On Friday, after some unimportant business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Oregon question.

Mr. Giles delivered his sentiments in favor of giving the notice to England and claiming all of the territory. He complimented the views advanced by Mr. Adams, and regretted the course that Mr. Giddings had taken. He paid a high eulogium upon the purity of Mr. Calhoun as a statesman and a man, but said, in this matter, he could not follow that distinguished gentleman's lead. Mr. Giles uttered a great many common-place truisms, and was not much listened to by the House, except when he showed *how* the American eagle would flap his wings in victory if war were to come on this Oregon question.

Mr. Levin next obtained the floor. He had much to say about foreigners holding offices of honor and emolument in this country. He was for preserving all of our territory, but not upon the principle of holding it in reserve for foreigners. He advocated the cause of human rights and human liberty. He went for giving the "notice," and paid a rich and glowing compliment to Mr. Adams for his patriotic labors abroad in behalf of his countrymen against foreign diplomatists and demagogues, and for his ability and patriotism as exhibited upon the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Hunter obtained the floor to follow, but gave way to have two bills considered, when, on motion, the Committee rose.

A bill from the Senate to continue the office of Commissioner of Patents was then read a third time and passed.

On Saturday, Mr. Hudson called the attention of the House to an article in the Union, signed by John P. Heiss, one of its publishers and printers of the House—which article charged him (Mr. Hudson) with falsehood in some remarks which he had made a few days ago, on the subject of the delay in the public printing. He called upon the Clerk to read the article in question, which was done. He then recapitulated the merits of the question—repeated his former statements, declaring them to be correct—and said he did not make them with any desire to attack the public printers—that he cared nothing about the attack upon him in the official organ, personally—and only introduced the subject to the notice of the House that the members might dispose of the matter as they deemed proper.—If they would consent that any officer of the House might bully and charge a member with falsehood, for words spoken in debate, with impunity, he could not agree with them, but would offer no proposition in the matter.

During Mr. Hudson's remarks, he was two or three times called to order by Mr. McConnell, who said he was attacking the Executive's official organ, edited by Mr. Ritchie, who was far too honest for the gentleman from Massachusetts to touch with a forty foot magnetic pole!

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution to dismiss John P. Heiss as one of the public printers of the House, for having published a charge of falsehood against a member of the House for words spoken in debate.

Mr. McConnell said he objected to the resolution being read. He objected to it upon suspicion, and moved to throw it under the table.

This resolution called forth some exciting remarks by several gentlemen. Mr. Davis was supporting it, when Mr. McConnell called him to order, and said if he had volunteered to defend the gentleman from Massachusetts, pointing at Mr. Hudson, then it was *a dirty business in dirty hands.*"

"Order! Order!" cried the chair.

Mr. Davis said he *had nothing to say to a drunken blackguard!*

The Chair again called to order very emphatically.

Mr. Davis asked pardon *of the Chair* for having uttered the expression.

The discussion went on in an excited manner.—Rules and points of order were cited and raised. Several members were speaking at the same time.

The Chair having decided the question to be a privileged one, Mr. Chapman, of Alabama, appealed from the decision. The question was put by ayes and noes, and the decision of the Chair sustained—118 to 57.

Mr. Boily then defended the public printers,—who, he said, had no seats on the floor and no chance to defend themselves against injurious remarks of members. He moved to lay the resolution to dismiss Mr. Heiss, on the table—which motion was decided by ayes and noes in the affirmative,—101 to 85.

The Oregon question then came up, and

Mr. Hunter, who had the floor, spoke his hour against the notice being given to England, and against the war measures which have been introduced. He spoke with great ability, and was listened to with profound attention.

Mr. Kennedy followed on the other side, and entertained the House in a high degree, with a war speech for all of Oregon, filled with Hoosier tropes, similies, comparisons, and arguments, which were highly amusing, and brought forth rounds and rounds of laughter.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, (a new member, a Whig and a man of high reputation as an orator,) next got the floor, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Carolinian does well to attempt to bolster up its assertions by other testimony than its own. It refers to the Orderly Sergeant of the Town Company, who, it insists, is *an officer*. We are not much familiar with military matters, but if that person *now* says he is an officer, it is but ten days since he told us that he was *not*.

A few words will expose the attempted deception of the Carolinian. We spoke of an act of a Court Martial. A person, notoriously not a member of that Court, asked us if we alluded to him. Of course we did not. The Carolinian, to make it appear, falsely, that we had "eaten our words," represents this person as an officer. We repeat, that *no officer, and no member of the Court martial*, has ever spoken to us on the subject, and that its various statements are untrue. The Carolinian, foiled in all its assaults upon the Observer, is evidently engaged in the respectable business of endeavoring to stir up a feeling of personal hostility in certain quarters. He will doubtless be more successful in this than in his usual attacks. And probably he finds his promise of reward for such a good work in the same chapter of the Bible in which he found the "promise that the blessings of heaven are to be equally distributed among all mankind."

MR. INGERSOLL'S MODE OF SETTLING THE OREGON QUESTION.—In a late speech Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said that he did not think the sword would be required to settle this great question:—

"We wanted no Alexander to put us in possession of our modern Asia. All we wanted was women and children. All that we needed was to recur to the great original command to increase and multiply, and this we had done and were doing to a great extent. When Doctor Franklin, in the time of our Revolution, became satisfied that there was an end to all hope of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between England and this nation, he said to a friend, (not a distant relative of Mr. I's own,) "go home and get children as fast as possible, for that is now the only chance we have." [A laugh.] And this was just what we had now to do. He was happy to learn from a gentleman near him that the process was fully and rapidly going on in his quarter of the country. [Much laughter.]

MCNULTY.—The Lynchburg Virginian remarks, on the acquittal of McNulty,—

"Let it be remembered, that he was tried under the penal clause of the famous *Sub-Treasury law*, which, when that act was repealed, was re-enacted. This single instance of the facility with which an official rogue has slipped through the meshes of the law, shows the inadequacy of all its oaths and penalties to guard the public money from the political sub-treasurers in whose hands it will be deposited for safekeeping and disbursement. For in the language of a commentator on this judicial farce, "although it is proved that the accused had the money, and has not returned the money, yet he is not guilty of having embezzled the money, because he has only deposited the money, and the law does not impeach him for the neglect or infidelity of his depository! "He only gave it to his friend "on deposit," and that friend, when it was called for, could not pay it! Why, what a wide door for roguery—triumphant roguery—is opened here, by that very law which we were told closed every *chink* against defalcation and robbery!"

GREAT HOG.—Mr. Waddill Cade, of this town, killed a hog, a few days ago, which weighed, net, 667 lbs.! It was two and a half years old, was raised by Mr. Cade, and was decidedly the fattest porker that we ever saw.

The loss by the burning of Mr. Nutt's Turpentine Distilleries, at Wilmington, last week, was only 5 to $600.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.

RHEUMATISM.—The Proprietor has not prescribed this preparation in a great many cases of Rheumatisms, but in every case where it was used until the system became affected by the medicine, the disease was removed.

GOUT.—A number of cases of Gout have been cured by this Preparation. In one of these cases the man had been afflicted with it so severely for thirteen years, as to entirely disable him from business, and for five months immediately previous to his taking the alterative he had been confined to his room; but before he had finished the third bottle, he was enabled to walk about the streets, and soon after returned to his business, from which he had been excluded by his afflictions.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the powers of digestion, excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which waterous or Calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced. It imparts tone and vitality to the whole system, removing sick and morbid headaches, giddiness, wandering mania, and nervous affections.

In fact, in every case where the medicine has been taken for some time, no matter for what purpose, the general health of the patient has always been improved by it.

In conclusion, the Proprietor would say that some of the most astonishing cases of Skin Diseases, Cancer, Bronchocele, and Scrofula, have been cured by this medicine, that have ever been recorded; but want of room in this sheet precludes their publication at this time.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

January 13, 1846. 93-3w

MARRIED,

In Moore County, on the 1st inst., at the residence of Mr. Daniel McIver, by the Rev. Samuel Paisley, Mr. DANIEL McGILVARY to Miss NANCY McIVER, only daughter of Mr. Daniel McIver, all of Moore.

In Anson County, on the 8th inst., by Colin McRae, Esq., Mr. ELIJAH SHEPHERD to Miss MARY CORE, all of that county.

On Thursday evening the 11th ult., at the residence of her father, by B. B. McKenzie, Esq., Mr. ANDERSON WATKINS to Miss JANE HADLEY, all of Richmond.

May this very intimate connexion prove a source of happiness to the lovely couple, and may they more than realize every particle of pleasure arising from the connubial state; and may the sanguine expectations of their respective parents be sufficiently replete in regard to their mutual welfare. And may the sentiment of each be,

"Many subjects claim my mind,
And to each one a part;
But next to heaven I give to thee,
The fulness of my heart." B.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Saturday last, at an advanced age, Col. JOHN BLACK, formerly Sheriff of this county.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

A portion of the Officers of the 33d Regiment of N. C. Militia, having attended at the funeral of Col. JOHN BLACK, as pall bearers, on Sabbath afternoon, 11th January, 1846, retired after the service, and organized by calling Maj. John H. Cook to the Chair, and appointing Capt. Bayne as Secretary.

The Chair having explained the object of the meeting, Capt. McLean introduced the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the late Col. John Black, many years Col. Commandant of the 33d Regiment, by his general deportment as a soldier and a gentleman, gained the esteem of all who knew him, and especially the Officers who served under his command.

Resolved, That the Officers of the meeting now present, will wear, and recommend to the other Officers of the 33d Regiment, to wear crape on the left arm, for the space of 30 days, as a mark of respect to the deceased.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the friends and relatives of the deceased, in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Town papers.

JOHN H. COOK, *Chairman.*
WM. H. BAYNE, *Secretary.*

At Greenville, Tenn. on the 21st ult. aged 51, Rev. CHARLES ANTHONY VAN VLECK, formally Pastor of the United Brethren's Congregation at Bethania, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

Arrivals at the port of Wilmington during the year 1845.

Barques,	7
Brigs,	250
Schooners,	398
Sloops,	2
Total,	657

D. DICKSON, H. M.

Mr. Tyler has published a letter in relation to some strictures said to have been indulged in by a clergyman of Washington, on dancing at the White House. This letter of Mr. Tyler is copied into a New York paper and headed "A voice from the Grave."

The Desert of a Woman's Heart.—The following illustrative idea of "what 's a desert in a female mind?" is extracted from a novel entitled "Marriage."

"Douglass saw the storm gathering on the brow of his capricious wife, and clasping her in his arms—

"Are you indeed so changed, my Julia, that you have forgotten the time when you used to declare you would prefer a desert with your Henry, to a throne with another?"

"No, certainly, not changed; but—I—I did not then know what a desert was; or at least, I had formed rather a different idea of it."

"What was your idea of a desert?" said her husband, laughing; "do tell me love."

"Oh, I had fancied it a beautiful place, full of roses and myrtles, and smooth green turf, and murmuring rivulets, and though very retired, not absolutely out of the world, where one could occasionally see one's friends, and give *dejeunes* and *fetes champetre.*"

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, January 7, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for E. W. Willkings, C. T. Haigh & Son, J. H. & J. Martine, and E. J. Hale, of this place; and for W. R. Holt, J. H. Lindsey, W. F. Watts, N. Hill, and others, of the interior.

Also, Jan. 8, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for sundry merchants of this place; and for J. Evans, K. Burnett, N. Newsom, R. Stricklin, S. Jones, M. Shanklin, and J. Hill, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Jan'y 9, Steamer Cotton Plant, with produce, &c.

Also, Jan'y 9, Steamer Henrietta, and 13th, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for S. W. Tillinghast, Phoenix Co., C. P. Mallett, G. McNeill, J. D. Williams, Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh & Son, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

January 2.—Brigs Cardenas from Guadaloupe, Georgiana from Guayama, Br. brig Jacinth from St. Kitts; Schrs. H. M. Jenks from Fall River, Only Son from Guadaloupe, Ustaloga from Boston, Friendship from Middleton, N. C. 3.—Brigs Aurora from Providence, Pailura from Savannah. 4.—Brigs Delia from Grenada, Francis from Portland. 6.—Brig Teazer from St. Thomas; Schrs. Katahdin from Charleston, Laura from Shallote, Belle from Norfolk, Angeline R. Thomson from Philadelphia. 7.—Brigs Rowland from Guadaloupe, Benjamin from St. Thomas.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Jan. 13.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bacon,	8 a 8½	Oats,	35 a 40
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¾	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	75	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	5 a 5½	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan. 7.

Produce has come down rather more plentifully during the last than the preceding week. There has not been much change in prices.

The late sales of Turpentine have averaged perhaps a thousand barrels a day; all at 3.70, except some small lots on Monday at 3.75; at the first named rate sales are made without difficulty. Spirits Turpentine the distillers hold at 60 cts., but buyers are not inclined to come up to that mark.

Tar remains at 1.60.

No change to note in Timber, the range yet being from 4 to 6 for ordinary mill qualities, and from 6 to 7 for first rate rafts for sawing.

The demand for river Lumber is good; sales as follows: Flooring 14 for prime, 13 to 13½ for common; Wide boards 7½, Scantling 7.

R. O. Hhd. Staves are in fair request; sales of country dressed, handsome, at 17 and 18 dollars.

Shingles are worth 2¼ to 2½.

A small cargo Corn from North Counties is selling out at 80 cents.

Cow Peas in lots from vessel bring 60 cts.

Late sales of Rough Rice at 1 15 to 1 20.

20,000 Northern Brick sold at 6 dolls. per M.

Some hundreds of bushels of Northern Potatoes at 75 cents.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—Jan. 6.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6 to 7¼. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 62½ to 75. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 75 to 2 00.

Market dull. Receipts up to 1st inst. only about 8,000 bales, about half the quantity received to same time last year.

At New Orleans, Cotton 6 to 10, extremes.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 7¾. Corn 74 to 76. Total receipts of Cotton, 713,970 bales, against 838,212 last year.

Boot & Shoe Making.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has recently REMOVED to the South side of Hay street, nearly opposite Briggs's Hotel, where he intends continuing the

Boot and Shoe Making Business

In all its branches. Having in his employment several first rate workmen, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit, as well as to receive, a liberal share of public patronage.

D. G. HUMPHREY.

Jan'y 7, 1846. 93-3m

Sale of NEGROES.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of this month, 14 likely NEGROES, levied on as the property of James D. Bridgers, to satisfy Executions in my hands for collection. Terms Cash.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Sh'ff.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 93-3w

Lost or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber, at Laurel Hill, Richmond county, a small POCKET BOOK, in which there was a Note against John McArn, dec'd, in favor of A. W. McBryde, dec'd, for $150, dated Feb'y 23, and due 4th of March, 1843, with credits to the amount of $43 39. One Note of $610 91 against John McArn, dec'd, and in favor of the Subscriber, (D. McBryde,) credited with $31 49, Dec'r 10, 1844. One ditto against the same, for $30, in favor of the same, due Jan'y 11, 1845; and one ditto of $10, due Feb'y 13, 1845. There was also in the Pocket Book a seven dollar bill and some change, and other papers not recollected. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will return the Pocket Book with its contents, to myself, or to A. W. McNair, Postmaster at Laurel Hill. All persons are forewarned not to trade for the above Notes, and the Administrator of John McArn, dec'd, from paying the same to any person than myself. A farther reward will be given of $20 for any information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the thief.

DANIEL McBRYDE.

Laurel Hill, Jan'y 5, 1846. 93-3w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

JOSEPH BROOKSBANK

HAS JUST RECEIVED AT

LIBERTY POINT HOUSE,

DIRECT FROM CHARLESTON,

100 BOXES & half boxes SARDINES, 10,000 "La Norma" and "Canones" CIGARS,
20 bbls. Albany Cream ALE,
Best French BRANDY, "Pinet Castillon,"
Holland Gin, St. Croix and Jamaica Rum,
Rye Whiskey, Old Nash Brandy,
Champagne Brandy,
Scotch and Irish Whiskey,
Old Sherry, Port and Madeira WINES,
Champagne, in qts. and pts., best brands,
London Porter, qts. and pts.
Lemons, &c., which he will sell low for CASH.

☞ Fresh Norfolk Oysters received daily, as usual.

Jan. 10, 1846. 93-3w

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Fresh Thomastown LIME, 10 x 12 and 8 x 10 Window GLASS, And a general assortment of Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs.

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 7, 1846. 93-tf

Sale of Negroes.

THE subscriber having been appointed at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, a Commissioner to sell certain slaves belonging to the estate of John McArn, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will expose to public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 31st of the present month, two negro women and a negro boy. Bonds with approved securities will be required, and a credit of six months will be given to purchasers.

D. B. McARN.

Jan. 10, 1846. 93-3t.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed to the Subscriber by John Marsh, will be offered for sale, on FRIDAY the 30th inst., about 19 miles South of Fayetteville,

200 Acres of LAND,

Including a comfortable Dwelling and Plantation, the late residence of said Marsh. The Land is well timbered, particularly for Turpentine, and within a convenient distance of Cape Fear River. Terms at Sale.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Trustee.

Jan'y 10, 1846. 93ts

Carolinian copy till sale.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

THIS Road, having become the property of the State of North Carolina, notice is hereby given that it is in successful operation, and the transportation of Passengers and Freights will be continued at the same rates as heretofore. Every attention will be paid to insure expedition and comfort to the Traveller.

WESLEY HOLLISTER, President.

Raleigh, Jan. 8th, 1846. 93-3t.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY,

HAVING obtained the services of Mr. LEWIS CORMICK, of Danville, Virginia, as a Teacher, take this method of announcing to the public, that the exercises of this School will commence on the 16th of February. The Session to continue five months.

The Trustees deem it proper to state, that the continued good health of the surrounding country, the cheapness of provisions, and Board in the most respectable families at very moderate prices, have induced them to make some exertion in obtaining the services in the Academy of a very competent man.—From the evidences furnished by Mr. CORMICK, of character and qualifications in every respect to take charge of an Academy, they feel no hesitation in stating that the general discipline and attention to youth committed to the charge of this gentleman, will be most satisfactory. His charges will be as follows:

Primary English Branches, per Session,	$12 50
Higher Branches,	15 00
Ancient Languages and Mathematics,	20 00
French, additional Charge,	5 00
Contingent expenses	50

By order of the Board,

M. Q. WADDELL, Secretary.

Jan. 1, 1846. 93-4t.

GREENSBOROUGH

Female College.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 15th, 1846.

Faculty:

Rev. SOLOMON LEA, A. M., President, and Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

Rev. BENNET T. BLAKE, Chaplain, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Miss PHEBE JUDSON, Assistant Governess, and Preceptress of Natural Science.

Mrs. SOPHIA LEA, Preceptress of Modern Languages and Principal of the Music Department.

———, Assistant Teacher of Music.

Mrs. S. BLAKE, Governess.

The Expenses for Board, including washing, fuel, candles, &c., and Tuition for full Collegiate course, with Music, French, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, for a session of 5 months, will not exceed $100.

Board and Tuition for full Collegiate course without Music, &c. for a session of 5 months, $70.

Board and Tuition per session in Preparatory School, from $62 to $65.

Text Books and Stationary will be furnished at the College as may be required.

The Trustees having made arrangements for commencing the exercises of this Institution entirely to their own satisfaction, deem this notice sufficient to inspire public confidence. The domestic economy of the Institution will be such as to ensure comfort and safety, and exert a healthful influence, as well physical as moral.

The Pupils will be required to board in the College, except those whose parents or guardians reside in the village or its immediate vicinity.

Board and Tuition for the session in advance.

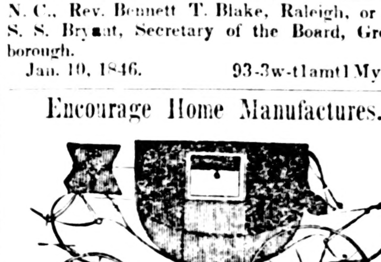
GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres't of the Board of Trustees.

S. S. BRYANT, Sec'ry.

N. B. Preparation will be made for the accommodation of 60 pupils at the opening of the session. Application for admission or further information before the 15th of April, may be made by letter or otherwise to Rev. Solomon Lea, A. M. Leasburg, N. C., Rev. Bennett T. Blake, Raleigh, or Rev. S. S. Bryant, Secretary of the Board, Greensborough.

Jan. 10, 1846. 93-3w-t1amt1My

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 5, 1845

POETRY.

THE CROSS CREEK TRAGEDY.

IN THREE PARTS.

The sun still lingered in the ruddy West,
And bathed in gold the ever-verdant pine;
The stalwart oak in fancy colors drest,
Ere yet he'd dawn upon another clime.
Cross Creek's low murmurs rose upon the air,
And [illegible] as they swept along
[illegible] banks, its green tomatoes fair,
[illegible] the charms of the warbler's song.
[illegible] upon the [illegible] the Bay,
The pine, the cedar, and the ivy shrub,
[illegible] the [illegible] of departing day,
And sung [illegible] in a strain of love.
[illegible] warblers of the [illegible] glen,
[illegible] their melody upon the air,
The "Mocking-bird," and not the "Wren,"
[illegible] the sweetest and most varied poem.
High perched upon a verdant holly tree,
He mocked each songster of the countless throng,
[illegible] more free,
[illegible] song.
[illegible] his sunset tree,
[illegible] his notes became,
[illegible] his song o'er the distant fen,
[illegible] the sound again.
But [illegible] had arisen
[illegible] to the sky.
[illegible] the courts of heaven,
[illegible] on the earth to die.

* * * * * * * * *

[illegible]

ZENAS PINKIE.

[illegible]—We learn that a young girl [illegible] years of age, [illegible] was accidentally killed on Sunday last, by her brother. He took up the gun, supposing it was unloaded, cocked and discharged it at her. She lived but a few moments, only uttering the exclamation—"Oh! you have shot me."—*Taunton (Mass.) Whig.*

[illegible]—The Providence Journal says that on Monday, Samuel B. Peck was tried on three or four indictments for violations of the license law and promptly convicted. One witness having sworn in one of the cases that he took something to drink in the house on a certain Sunday morning before breakfast, was asked by the respondent's counsel how he could fix the day. He replied that he had been there to take a drink on *every Sunday morning before breakfast for a considerable length of time!*

Emphatically "on His Own Hook."—The Boston Journal tells a story of a seafaring friend of his. Being in a place where pickpockets abounded, he lined his pockets with fish-hooks, ingeniously arranged so as to catch and hold the hand of any intruder, and it worked to a charm, for it caught his own hand, and tore all the flesh from his fingers, in less than an hour after he had set his trap to catch a rogue!

The number of hogs driven in through [illegible] county this fall has been ascertained at one of the toll-gates. The number is *forty-two thousand.*

Cyrus said—"None ought to govern who were not better than those governed;" and Cicero says, "It is not the place that enriches the person, but the person that makes the place honorable"—but modern practice reverses both.

The census of Michigan, just completed, shows the present population of that young State to be 304,2[illegible]. In 1840 it was 212,2[illegible]—increase in five years, 92,018. This is a remarkable increase, being 50 per cent. in five years.

"It is said that a girl was struck dumb at Pittsfield by the firing of a cannon. Since then a number of married men, says an exchange, have invited the artillery to discharge their pieces on their premises."

Some inveterate Arithmetician has figured it out that the cost of reading the President's Message, calculating only the time [illegible] its perusal, must be *six hundred thousand dollars.*

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes: Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, each.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening, in the new Brick Store joining T. S. Latterloh, an extensive and well assorted

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

Comprising almost every article suitable for the Country Trade, among which will be found,

20 HHDS. New Orleans, St. Croix, and Porto Rico SUGAR,
15 bbls. & boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugars,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
10 do. Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
15 hhds. Crockery and Glassware,
25 bbls. green Copperas,
100 lbs. best Indigo,
100 kegs White Lead, (in Oil)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 lbs. Putty,
25 boxes Brown Soap,
10 do. Sperm Candles,
20 dozen Windsor and Fancy Chairs,
1000 yards Wool and Cotton Carpeting,
50 Demijohns,
150 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper,
20 do. French Letter Paper,
50 do. Wrapping ditto,
20 boxes assorted Candies,
20 bbls. Apple Brandy,
1 cask pure French Brandy,
5 do. Gin ditto ditto,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
100 kegs Nails,
[illegible] Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards,
50 [illegible] Shoes,
55 doz. Wool and Fur Hats,
20 dozen Water Pails, [illegible]
[illegible] Pairs [illegible]
100 [illegible]
100 dozen Cotton Hoes,
2 bales Shoe Thread & Bagging Twine,
[illegible] Combs,
[illegible]
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
[illegible] assorted Castings,

ALSO, a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, a great variety of Fancy Articles, a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, Vests and Pantaloons.

LIKEWISE,

[illegible]

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

November 1, 1845.

The Auction and Commission Business [illegible]

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY,
MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE [illegible]

For the Elementary Branches, $[illegible]
" English Grammar and Geography, [illegible]
" Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, &c. [illegible]

[illegible]

H. McLAUGHLIN.

Nov. 11, 1845.

MACAULAY'S Miscellanies; The [illegible] Life, Nos. 8 [illegible] Library of Choice Reading, [illegible] Rich Christian Lady; Hazlitt's Table Talk [illegible] Romance Prose and Verse [illegible] the Character and Genius of [illegible] Professor Wilson; and The Indicator and Companion, by Leigh Hunt.

[illegible] on the Horse; Big Bear of Arkansas, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 11, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of LAND lying on Indian Creek, in Chatham County, containing upwards of 1000 Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wiley Roberts, Peter Evans, and others. On said Tract are about 300 Acres of fine low grounds, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to buy are requested to come and examine for themselves.

WM. A. HAYES.

Chatham County, August 22, 1845. 73-tf

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind,—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases,—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Nov. 4. 83-6mpd

A Valuable Medicine.

The Best of PILLS.

25 CTS. A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, and having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW GOOODS.

Just Received,

MY FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS

IN my line, which I have selected with great care, (and bought with cash principally,) among which are—

Super super black CLOTH,
Woaded Electorate wool-dyed ditto,
Double-milled brown Cloth, } these are superior.
Ditto invisible green ditto, }
Blue Cloth, a good assortment,
Invisible green Cloth, a good assortment,
Olive Cloth, do. do.
Cadet, steel mixed, drab, gold mixed Cloths, &c.
Single-milled black Cassimere for Vesting, very fine,
Double-milled black Cassimere,
Drab Cassimere,
Fancy Cassimeres, a variety of patterns,
Black Silk Velvet of the very best quality,
Black Silk Satin for Vests, of the best quality,
Common Silk Satin Vesting, a good assortment,
Woolen Velvet Vesting.

A good assortment of Trimmings; Silk Serges; Silesias; Buttons; Cloak Fastenings; Waddings; Wigans, &c. &c.

TRIMMINGS that may be wanted, put up to call on the most favorable terms.

I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work well and fashionably made up.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

October 28, 1845. 82-tf

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black, and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mixed Tweed Jeans; Jean Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Paul De Laines; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse, black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Bezonines; Painted Lawns; Dover [illegible]

[illegible]

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE [illegible]

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845.

NEW
CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, AND TOY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Brick Store, on the North side of Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now opening a fine assortment of GOODS in the [illegible]

FRUIT.

[illegible]

SPICES.

[illegible]

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

[illegible]

CRACKERS.

[illegible] Butter and Water Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuits, [illegible]

PERFUMERY.

[illegible] Lavender and Rose Water, Bay Rum, [illegible] Verbena Cream, [illegible]

WILLOW WARE.

Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and Baskets.

SUNDRIES.

Powdered, Crushed, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, choice Chewing Tobacco, Regalia, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Sperm Candles, Herrings, Brooms, Whiskey, Flutes, Violins, Accordians, &c. &c.

A good variety of TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,

Every variety of CANDIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Call and take a look.

W. PRIOR.

October 22, 1845. 81tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

MALLEABLE IRON,

SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A good assortment always on hand, and for sale at one cent per pound advance on the Manufacturers' prices, by

W. PRIOR.

October 22, 1845. 81tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING enlarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.

E. J. HALE.

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 30 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $200,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash [illegible] at Philadelphia, New York and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, [illegible] assortment of [illegible] and Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with [illegible]

CABINET FURNITURE.

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Side Boards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, New Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple [illegible] which will be sold on the most reasonable terms [illegible] punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he is prepared to supply any quantity of Apple Trees, of which he has forty choice varieties at his Nursery in Randolph county, 30 miles South of Greensborough, at the road leading to Ashborough by way of Pason's Mill. Trees from 4½ to 6 feet high; price $10 per hundred, at the Nursery. Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address the Subscriber at "New Market, Randolph county, N. C."—postage paid.

THOMAS H. FENTRESS.

Nov'r 1845. 88tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq.,
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW
Fashionable Goods.
H. LEETE,
(PERSON STREET.)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloth, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Life Insurance.
CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n; George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by the Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in offices of Life Assurance. See [illegible]

The actual and declared profits, published in successive Reports, affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "Bonus" in this institution. [illegible]

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits," are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding [illegible] elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day	For One Year only	For Five Years	FOR LIFE. Without Profits	FOR LIFE. With Profits
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 78	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 13
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 36	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 74	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 37	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	3 21	4 18
55	2 54	2 90	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1845. 84tf

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the Contributionship Fire Insurance Company of New York, continue to take risks against loss or damage by Fire.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-3m

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

TO PRINTERS.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*

September 1, 1845. 75-6m

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.

Nov. 16. 85-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.
Office, No. 45 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,
Edward Richardson,
James Prateu,
S. A. Lawrence,
Edwin R. Tremain,
S. M. Crandall,
John Breasted,
James Cruikshank,
J. Leander Starr,
William B. Cozzens,
Herman D. Gould,
Theodore A. Meyer,
Cyrus Chenery,
Lawrence Hill,
W. H. Townsend,
Robert Lane,
John T. Gilchrist,
J. H. Suydam,
Charles L. Vose,
Zadock Pratt,
George C. De Kay,
Loring Andrews,
Joseph B. Nones,
Leonard Appleby,
Asa S. Crosby,
John J. Herrick,
Abraham Van Nest,
John B. Lasala,
Samuel Sherwood,
James Cook,
E. T. Aldrich,
George Whitaker,
Thomas Monahan,
George Paten,
William Burgoyne.

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Inspector "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.

☞ The undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Alman Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or N. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Fifty-three Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of Wm. Johnson, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

W. P. JOHNSON.

Nov. 8, 1845. 84tf

REVIEW REVIEWED.

A PAMPHLET of 36 pages, by Rev. A. B. Smith, in reply to the Rev. R. Furman. For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale, and also at the Store of S. W. Neal, Wadesborough. Price 15 cts.

Also, the Pamphlet of which the above is a defence, by the same author, containing 112 pages. Price 25 cents. Dec'r 16

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1845.

Archibald Patterson, and Angus McRae and wife Flora, *versus* James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy.

Petition for Partition of Land

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the Defendants appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against said Defendants, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday in December, 1845.

90] J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1845.

Archibald Patterson, *vs.* Angus McRae and wife Flora, James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy.

PETITION FOR SALE AND DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the Court that the Defendants, James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said Defendants appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1845.

90] J. McLAURIN.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his BOOK STORE to the New Fire-proof building just erected on the well known Stand which he has occupied for twelve years past. He is now receiving, via Warsaw, his fall supplies of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Purchased during the last few weeks in New York, to which he invites the attention of his old friends and customers.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 29.

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' and TURNER & HUGHES' ALMANAC for sale single, or in quantities, by

E. J. HALE.

Sands' Sarsaparilla.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System.

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of the Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

The operation of this preparation is [illegible] It acts as a tonic, strengthening the [illegible] and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, [illegible] suited and gentle in its laxative [illegible] an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the [illegible] neutralizing in the blood the active principle of [illegible] case. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, wrought by Sands's Sarsaparilla, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is specific in many diseases of the skin, and when administered with favorable results [illegible] exercises a controlling influence in [illegible] complaints [illegible] either by the [illegible] other causes, it will be found an excellent [illegible]

The following certificate exemplifies [illegible] remarkable manner the great [illegible] Sarsaparilla in a severe case of Scrofula [illegible]

New York, June [illegible]

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—[illegible] imposes it on me to describe the [illegible] your Sarsaparilla has been to me. I have been afflicted with virulent ulcers [illegible] last seven years, especially in the [illegible] At first they appeared in small [illegible] parts of my body, and then [illegible] tended with acute pain, until [illegible] break and discharge large quantities of [illegible] forming ulcers, which soon ate [illegible] the very bone. My sufferings were [illegible] consulted the most eminent physicians [illegible] with but very little benefit. [illegible] would get some better, but when [illegible] returned as bad as ever and I [illegible] own mind that it would be [illegible] see another summer after [illegible] did the last, but the Lord has spared [illegible] year to another until I at last heard of [illegible] saparilla. For about four months [illegible] taking your Sarsaparilla, I could not [illegible] little while at a time, either day or night [illegible] times it seemed as though I should [illegible] and for the want of sleep [illegible] night, being obliged to sit up most of the [illegible] frequently on retiring to rest, I thought [illegible] den would find me dead in the morning. [illegible] commenced using the Sarsaparilla and [illegible] had quite taken the third bottle, I [illegible] night and feeling no pain, I thought I [illegible] and resolved in my mind to rise up [illegible] had any strength. Finding [illegible] so, and after sitting up a short time, I [illegible] I felt much better and I continued to [illegible] it. There is now not a pain about me [illegible] it seemed as if my joints would [illegible] My appetite and strength increased [illegible] able to attend to my domestic duties [illegible] ulcers are all healed, and my general [illegible] strength are fully restored, for which [illegible] to the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your obliged friend, SARAH ELLISON,
No. 70 [illegible]

The following statement is from a gentleman who is one of the first Druggists in the city of Providence, and from his extensive knowledge of diseases of every kind, and his experience of the effects of Sands's Sarsaparilla, his opinion is one of great value to the afflicted.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—I speak experimentally when I say that this medicine [illegible] in the cure of chronic or acute [illegible] any other preparation I have ever tested. Having endured extreme suffering at times with attacks of five years from repeated attacks of inflammatory or acute Rheumatism, I have recently used Sands's Sarsaparilla with the happiest success, [illegible] is now better than it has been for many years [illegible] and my appetite is good, and my strength is rapidly returning. I attribute this beneficial change entirely to the use of this potent medicine. Feeling a deep sympathy with those who are afflicted with this most tormenting and painful complaint, I cannot refrain from earnestly recommending to such the use of this valuable specific. Having the most entire confidence in the medicine and skill of Dr. Sands, I was induced thereby to try the effects of their Sarsaparilla, and I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of many others in confirmatory of its invaluable properties, unknown to and unsolicited by the Messrs. Sands.

CHARLES DYER, Jr.
Druggist and Apothecary,
40 & 42 Westminster-st. Providence, R. I.
Feb. 15, 1845.

BALTIMORE, June 10, 1844.

Messrs SANDS—Gents: Most cheerfully do I add to the numerous testimonials of your Preservative Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1840 with a scrofulous affection on my upper lip and continuing upward taking hold of my nose and surrounding parts, until the passages for conveying tears from the eyes to the nose were destroyed, which caused an unceasing flow of tears. It also affected my gums, causing a discharge very unpleasant, and my teeth became so loose that it would not have been a hard task to pull them out with a slight jerk—such were my feelings and sufferings at this time that I was rendered perfectly miserable. I consulted the first Physicians in the city, but with little benefit. Every thing I heard of was tried, but all proved of no service, and as a last resort was recommended change of air, but this, like other remedies, did no good; the disease continued gradually to increase until my whole body was affected. But thanks to humanity, my Physician recommended your preparation of Sarsaparilla. I procured from your agent in this city, Dr. Jas. A. Reed, 6 bottles; and in less time than three months was restored to health and happiness. Your Sarsaparilla alone effected the cure, and with a desire that the afflicted may no longer suffer, but use the right medicine and be free from disease, with feelings of joy and gratitude I remain your friend,

DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Any one desirous to know further particulars will find me at my residence in Front street, where it will afford me pleasure to communicate any thing in relation to this cure.

DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Personally appeared before me the above named Daniel McConnikan, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement.

JOHN CLOUD.

Justice of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton-street, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

October 1, 1845 79-tf